



---

# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-025  
Monday  
7 February 1994

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-025

### CONTENTS

7 February 1994

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Council of Ministers Ends Session, Adopts Stands [PANA] .....	1
---	---

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Burundi

New President Cyprien Ntaryamira Sworn In 5 Feb .....	2
Armed Forces Send Congratulations [Bujumbura TV] .....	2
President Delivers Inaugural Address [Bujumbura TV] .....	2

##### Chad

Deby Visits Abeche, Ouaddai Regions, Comments [Njamena Radio] .....	4
---	---

##### Congo

Prime Minister Returns, Comments on Paris Meetings [Brazzaville Radio] .....	4
President Leaves for Houphouet-Boigny Funeral [Brazzaville Radio] .....	5
Workers' Federation Extends Strike Ultimatum to 16 Feb [Brazzaville Radio] .....	5

##### Gabon

Communique Reports Death of 'Clandestine Immigrants' [Libreville Radio] .....	5
Government Begins Inquiry [Libreville Radio] .....	5
Security Forces Arrest More Illegal Aliens [Libreville Radio] .....	6

##### Zaire

Central Bank Closed to Public Due to Cash Shortage [PANA] .....	6
Presidential Ordinance Appoints Governor, Deputies [Kinshasa TV] .....	7

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Somalia

Aidid Reportedly Plotting New Attacks on UN Forces [AFP] .....	8
UN Representative on Situation in Somalia [Paris International] .....	8
Meetings Between Oakley, Faction Leaders Reported .....	9
Ali Mahdi Mohamed Meets With Envoy [Voice of the Somali Republic] .....	9
Aidid Meets With Oakley in Nairobi [Voice of the Great Somali People] .....	9
SNA Deputy Chairman Meets With Oakley [Voice of the Great Somali People] .....	9
Aidid Meets With Aid Coordination Officials in Nairobi [Voice of the Great Somali People] .....	9
Italian Rescue Worker Kidnapped; Ransom Demanded [Rome TV] .....	10

##### Uganda

Vice President Heads for Cote d'Ivoire via Kenya [Kampala Radio] .....	10
Museveni Urges Military To Fight Corruption [Kampala Radio] .....	11
Central Bank To Begin Issuing New Currency Note [Kampala Radio] .....	11

## REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Problems Reportedly Plaguing New Peacekeeping Force [SUNDAY TIMES 6 Feb]	12
Racial Tension Reported at Base [Johannesburg TV]	12
Mandela Requests Briefing [SAPA]	13
DP Seeks Observers at Camp [SAPA]	13
Military Discipline Codes Urged [SAPA]	13
Commander Critical of Peacekeeping Force Training [SOWETAN 7 Feb]	13
Recognition of Bophuthatswana To End in April [SAPA]	14
Mandela Warns of Consequences of Right-Wing Violence [Johannesburg Radio]	14
Kriel Slams Mandela's Remarks [SAPA]	14
Mandela Criticizes Mangope, de Klerk at Rally [SAPA]	14
ANC Nominee Warns Alliance Against Preaching Civil War [SAPA]	15
Poll Predicts ANC Victory in North-West Province [SUNDAY TIMES 6 Feb]	16
De Klerk Interviewed on Various Campaign Issues [Johannesburg TV]	16
Comments on Elections [London TV]	21
Says ANC 'Deliberately Sidelineing' IFP [SAPA]	22
IFP Says Demands Should Be Treated as 'Package' [SAPA]	22
Right Wing's Terreblanche Threatens 'Total War' [SAPA]	22
CP Calls Pentagon Delegation Visit 'Capitulation' [Johannesburg Radio]	23
Transvaal Farmers Angry Over Alleged SACP Document [RAPPORT 6 Feb]	23
Gunmen Attack ANC Homes Near Richmond; 12 Killed [SAPA]	24
Returned Exiles Group Threatens To Kill ANC Leaders [SAPA]	24
Police Arrest Right-, Left-Wing 'Terrorists' in Raids [SAPA]	24
Report Describes Right-Wing Saboteur Groups [SUNDAY TIMES 6 Feb]	25
Renamo's Dhlakama Arrives for Visit [Maputo Radio]	25
South African Press Review for 6 Feb [BEELD 2 Feb, etc]	26
South African Press Review for 7 Feb [THE CITIZEN 7 Feb, etc]	26

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

Government, UNITA Forces Break Cease-Fire in Cuito	28
Fierce Clashes Reported [London International]	28
Civilian Targets Shelled [Lusa-da Radio]	28
Government Said To Control Bie [Lisbon International]	28
Shelling Continues 6 Feb [Luanda Radio]	28
Over 100 Reported Killed [Lisbon TV]	29
Air Force Attacks Huambo 7 Feb [Voz do Galo Negro]	29
Government Spokesman Comments on Fighting in Cuito [Lisbon Radio]	29
UNITA Blamed for Latest Clashes [Lisbon International]	30
UNITA on Resumed Fighting in Cuito, Peace Talks [Voz do Galo Negro]	30
MPLA Blamed for Starting Clashes [London International]	30
Lifting of Arms Ban Sought [Lisbon International]	31
Fighting Said Jeopardizing Talks [Lisbon Radio]	31
U.S. Envoy's Meeting With UNITA Official Reported [Lisbon Radio]	31

### Lesotho

Opposition Leader Charged With Inciting Soldiers To Revolt [SUNDAY TIMES 6 Feb]	32
---	----

### Malawi

Speaker Postpones 8 Feb Parliament Session [Blantyre Radio]	32
---	----

### Mozambique

Renamo's Ngonhamo Discusses Secret Military Training [Maputo Radio]	32
Assembly Areas Siad Overcrowded by Renamo Troops [Maputo Radio]	32

**Namibia**

North Korean Embassy Closes Following 'Irregularities' [DIE REPUBLIKEIN 31 Jan] .....	33
Deputy Justice Minister Denies Ousting [THE NAMIBIAN 31 Jan] .....	33

**Zimbabwe**

South Africa's Coetsee Arrives in Harare for Talks [SAPA] .....	34
---	----

**WEST AFRICA**

**Benin**

President Soglo Explains Devaluation to Army Officers [Cotonou TV] .....	35
Government Condemns Kidnapping of Official [Cotonou Radio] .....	35

**Guinea-Bissau**

Opposition Leader Cleared of Plotting Coup Charges [Lisbon Radio] .....	35
Official Predicts Elections To Be Held in Spring [AFP] .....	36

**Mali**

President Names Foreign Minister as Premier [Bamako Radio] .....	36
Mandate Outlined [Bamako Radio] .....	36
Seen as 'Best Possible Compromise' [AFP] .....	37
Labor Minister Reportedly Resigns [Bamako Radio] .....	37
Two Parties Withdraw [AFP] .....	37
Further on Parties' Pullout [Bamako Radio] .....	38
New Cabinet Announced [Bamako Radio] .....	38

**Niger**

Tuareg Groups To Resume Dialogue With Government [AFP] .....	38
France Names Mediator [Paris International] .....	39

**Nigeria**

Kaduna, Ibadan Meetings Discuss Upcoming Conference [London International] .....	39
Government Issues List of Banned Imports, Exports [Kaduna Radio] .....	39
Illegal Immigrants Flock to Northeast After CFA Devaluation [AFP] .....	39

**Togo**

Legislative Elections Held 6 February .....	40
Borders Closed [Lome Radio] .....	40
Curfew Suspended [Lome Radio] .....	40
Eyadema Addresses Nation [Kara Radio] .....	40
No Incidents Reported [Lome Radio] .....	41
Opposition Figure Criticizes Procedures [AFP] .....	41
Opposition Said Leading [Paris International] .....	41
RPT Wins Two Seats [AFP] .....	42
Beninese Ministers Meet Eyadema on Kidnapped Official [Lome Radio] .....	42

**OAU Council of Ministers Ends Session, Adopts  
Stands**

*AB0402161594 Dakar PANA in English 1538 GMT  
4 Feb 94*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 Feb. (PANA)—The 59th ordinary session of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers ended in Addis Ababa on Friday [4 February], with the approval of a 59.66- million-dollar programme budget for the biennium 1994/96 for the continental body.

The biennial budget, the first of its kind since the creation of the OAU in 1963, reflects the priorities of the organisation at a time when it is being called upon to shoulder more responsibilities, especially in the area of conflict resolution in the continent.

The meeting, which began on Monday, also adopted a number of resolutions on political and economic matters affecting some of the organisation's 52 member-states.

The ministers deplored the fact that conflicts now persist in Africa and hailed the establishment of a mechanism for conflict resolution, which they said was "a step that would enable Africa to take control of its own problems, to which it should find solutions without foreign interference."

On South Africa, the council appealed to each member state to send at least two observers to reinforce the OAU mission in South Africa to monitor the all-race elections scheduled to take place as from 26 April. It also urged the countries to contribute to the special fund to assist the liberation movements in the elections.

On Burundi, the council endorsed the establishment of an OAU mission in Bujumbura to promote dialogue and

national reconciliation following the violence and killings prevalent in the country since the failed coup of October 1993. It appealed to the people of Burundi and all the political parties to cooperate with the OAU mission, whose aim is purely to help the people of Burundi regain peace, confidence, and security.

On the situation in Angola, where renewed fighting erupted after the 1992 election won by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government, the council said it "strongly condemns UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] for the escalation of military action and for its persistent occupation of towns, villages, and small areas, which have undermined the peace process."

It urged leaders of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) to negotiate seriously at the current talks in Lusaka and reach an agreement with the Angolan Government so that a durable cease-fire accord could be signed.

The council also appealed to member states and the international community to give full political, diplomatic, and material support to the MPLA government so as to enable it to restore peace.

The council adopted a resolution on Somalia where American troops serving with the United Nations peace-keeping are to withdraw by the end of March. It called on the United Nations to work in close coordination with the OAU and the Ethiopian president to facilitate political reconciliation and implementation of all agreements reached by all the Somali factions.

The council observed that "restoration of peace in Somalia remains essentially the responsibility of Somalis and that the international community can only help them in the realisation of that objective."

## Burundi

### New President Cyprien Ntaryamira Sworn In 5 Feb

#### Armed Forces Send Congratulations

*AB0402204094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1700 GMT 4 Feb 94*

[Text] The following is a message of congratulations addressed to His Excellency Cyprien Ntaryamira sent by the Burundi Armed Forces and signed by Minister of Defense Charles Ntakije. It reads as follows:

On behalf of the Burundi Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I am honored to congratulate you for this [word indistinct] of the responsibilities of leading Burundi and Burundians. The Burundi Armed Forces are pleased that the election of the president has met with the understanding of all parties and political forces. There is no doubt that they elected you because they trusted that you can restore real peace and democracy in Burundi.

This responsibility of leading the country will be vested in you on a day that coincides with the day dedicated to national unity charter day. The Armed Forces wish you success in this great responsibility, as father of the Burundian people, of bringing back peace and unity among brothers.

We take this opportunity to remind the youth in Bujumbura to stop misbehaving and to stop following greedy people. The Armed Forces openly pledge to earnestly work to strengthen and support the country's institutions by maintaining peace and calm and [word indistinct] the country.

Although the task is difficult, the entire Armed Forces are behind you in support for the policies and programs you will establish in this period. May you lead the country for the welfare of all Burundians.

In conclusion, we wish you and your family peace and tranquility and the same to all Burundians. Be strong.

[Signed] Lieutenant Colonel Charles Ntakije, minister of defense.

#### President Delivers Inaugural Address

*EA0502211594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1130 GMT 5 Feb 94*

[Inaugural speech by President Cyprien Ntaryamira in Bujumbura on 5 February—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Ladies and Gentlemen, before I embark on my speech, allow me to thank the religious leaders of our country, to thank them wholeheartedly for the blessing they have just poured on us and the blessing of God they have just showered on Burundi. I think that if God has not heard the prayers, then he must have already left our country. [passage omitted]

Burundi ladies and gentlemen, Burundi has really suffered and greed has exacerbated the already bad situation. You have either heard about it or have seen it for yourselves: houses, bridges, schools, hospitals in many parts of the country have been destroyed because of the crisis which has just prevailed in Burundi. People killed one another, and those who managed to escape in the regions concerned became helpless refugees and fled elsewhere within the country. Others sought sanctuary in neighboring countries. The refugees who fled these troubles, who are outside the country, exceed 700,000. The internal refugees, excluding those in the valleys and in the bush, exceed 200,000. We have not yet clearly established the number of victims of this disaster, but you know that they number thousands, and that will take Burundi backwards economically and socially.

All Burundians need peace and mutual trust so that they can live together once more. Mutual distrust and hatred among the people should be fought against strongly. Burundi is in bereavement [kubura]. All Burundians are in bereavement. Please overcome your anger so that hatred (?does not build). There is also a saying that by avenging your own people, you bring about the end of your family. Burundi is a common farm given to us by God. It will never be divided into two or three parts. Burundians should once more come together, unite in restoring peace, restoring security so that our country may prosper once more.

Whoever dreams about worsening the situation so that Burundi remains in crisis, I call on you to strongly reject him without condoning evil. I take this opportunity to remind Burundians who still dream of destruction and [word indistinct], and, more particularly, members of some opposition parties, let them look at the misery confronting our helpless Burundian brothers and then stop their designs which can bring nothing to us other than adding insult to injury. The times we are living through are not right for arguments but rather for rescuing each other.

We urge Burundians who still dream of shedding blood, all those who are behaving in a riotous manner, those who spend their time brandishing their weapons at each other—we urge them to remember that they did not create those they threaten and that they are not at all allowed to torture or (?harm) those of different political or ethnic affiliations. Respect for human life is upheld worldwide, and we are going to take swift measures to stop killings which are rampant in Burundi.

In our programs, in which we believe and will be teaching, we must make all Burundians understand that it is an offense to abuse human rights. No matter who is concerned—whether he is a Hutu, Tutsi, or Twa—his life, his family, and his property must be respected. There is no tribe destined for extermination, no tribe to be trampled upon, no tribe better than another; a tribe for killing, one for preserving alone. All Burundians—whether they are Hutu, Tutsi, or Twa—are equal before God and the law.

We call on all the registered parties of Burundi to work accordingly towards the goal of reconciliation and reconstruction. We call upon them to do their utmost to assist the government in strengthening peace and tranquility in the country for the benefit of all Burundians without bringing hatred among ethnic groups. I promise to always meet party leaders so that we may study how peace and tranquility are never disturbed again.

However, members and leaders of parties must know that a party does not give the green light to its leaders or its members to be carefree, to intentionally break the law. The government will not hesitate to punish a law breaker, irrespective of his identity, even if he is a party leader.

I also take this opportunity to remind the youth, because they have a great role to play in building the Burundi of tomorrow—we call upon them to come back to their senses. We ask them to avoid deceitful advisers who want nothing from them other than to use them as tools. [passage omitted] Parents, who are in charge of education, are called upon to be a good example in upholding unity, peace and understanding. Let them avoid sowing seeds of division of any kind, because by so doing they will be digging a grave for Burundi. There is an old saying that he who steals while carrying a baby on his back teaches the latter to do the same. [passage omitted]

Burundians, the recent killings that the country has been experiencing have caused clear mistrust amongst the people, especially on ethnic grounds. Many among you may be asking yourselves whether it is still possible for Burundians to live together as before. Most of you may be asking yourselves how the future government will behave so that citizens may once more live together in peace, government employees work hard for development once more, so that those who have fled their homes may return unhindered, so that those with arms may lay them down, so that the ever-increasing banditry may be stopped, and many other questions that we do not want to talk about. All those questions to yourselves are being asked at the right time and because of what has happened.

However, there is no remedy other than all of us agreeing that the laws and rules of the country should be respected first so that we may work in peace. That is why we ask the security services to open their eyes more. They should work impartially, stop the bad actions which keep on causing problems in our country. We shall be very happy when we see them heeding this call, when they carry out their duties without hesitation (and impartially).

In summary, we are going to act fast to restore discipline in the country, discipline in the army, discipline in schools, discipline in leadership, discipline in the whole of Burundi so that Burundians may respect each other, respect the laws and pursue their work, the source of development. Nothing else will save Burundi apart from work, justice and respect for human rights. [passage omitted]

Burundi ladies and gentlemen, tomorrow morning we will form the government that will help us to implement our programs to revive Burundi in all its sectors. You

have heard for the past few days that we have been meeting party leaders, church leaders and representatives of international organizations, namely the United Nations and the OAU. You will hear later on about what we agreed on the government that we intend to form. However, I would like to tell you about the main points that we shall implement soon.

First, the prime minister will be chosen after looking into the current political problems in the country, especially the current ethnic conflicts that we have been experiencing. We shall appoint him after assessing his wisdom and courage and after assessing whether he is committed to peace and democracy for all. As we agreed during the discussions that we held with other political leaders, we shall choose him from the largest opposition party. After studying his behaviour during the difficult times that we have undergone, after ensuring that he has had no hand in the recent killings and disturbances. The next prime minister will be a wise man or woman who unreservedly agrees to assist the president in his duty to implement programs so that the new Burundi we want takes root.

Second, the men and women to be appointed to the Burundi Government will also show proof of leadership and enough knowledge in assisting the head of state to find solutions to the problems facing Burundi currently, whether political or economic. As you know, the task of forming the government belongs to the head of state in consultation with the prime minister. We shall carry out the job as soon as possible in accordance first, with the ideas of the Front for Democracy in Burundi [FRODEBU] party which won the elections. We shall also appoint senior government employees in consultation with the prime minister and ministers, bearing in mind the good of the country, and without discrimination. We ask all those charged with these duties to carry them out for the common good and that they show determination to revive our country.

The main goals of the government that we shall form in the near future will be as follows: First, to pacify the country and do everything possible so that peace, tranquillity and mutual trust return among all Burundians. Second, to teach respect for human rights in the entire country. Third, to resettle the displaced without forgetting the previously planned repatriation of refugees from abroad. Concerning the revival of the economy.

The government will strive to rebuild what has been destroyed in the recent disturbances. However, this is a job for everyone. The government will also revamp the country's economy through all the activities in our country. It will also continue the projects that had been halted due to the recent disturbances. [passage omitted]

Burundi ladies and gentlemen, I cannot conclude this address without wholeheartedly thanking the Burundians and foreigners who made sacrifices or assisted in enabling Burundi to reach this stage. Allow me to particularly thank the Government of Burundi which was led

by Her Excellency Sylvie Kinigi [short break in transmission] Ntibantunganya. We also thank those who contributed towards getting Burundi out of the crisis, particularly neighboring and friendly countries, international organizations such as the United Nations and OAU, private businessmen, religious leaders and whoever made any contribution to the return of peace or helped our victims. Please join me in hailing them. I take this opportunity to ask them to continue supporting us as they have always done. [passage omitted]

### Chad

#### Deby Visits Abeche, Ouaddai Regions, Comments

AB0702134594 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 6 Feb 94

[Text] President Idriss Deby has just ended a 48-hour tour of Abeche and Ouaddai following the unfortunate events of last August and the recent incidents in Abeche last January. He went to the region to appease the local people and to extend the government's sympathy to the bereaved families. He also pardoned some people who had been detained for their role in the 23 January attack on Abeche. Furthermore, members of the Chadian National Front will be dispatched to Mousoro where they will be trained and integrated in the Chadian National Army. Deby urged sultans and other village chiefs to leave no stone unturned to bring back those who deserted their families. Let us listen to the head of state:

[Begin Deby recording] We must find a solution that will restore tranquility and calm in Ouaddai and ensure that the people live in concord. This cannot be achieved without the assistance of canton chiefs. We cannot solve your many problems unless we all do away once and for all with a number of evils that have undermined the region. I therefore urge you—administrative authorities, sultans, and canton heads who wield considerable moral influence—to help me as head of state and son of the region to safeguard peace and unity in this part of Chad and to restore the former luster of Ouaddai. I must stress that any conflicts in the region prompted by material considerations should stop. Let the traditional rulers assume their responsibilities and fully play their role as assistants to administrative authorities. The sultan must fully assume his historic responsibility and run Ouaddai Region in line with the tradition. [applause]

Through you, paramount chiefs and canton heads, I extend a hand to our brothers who fled the region on 23 January. I urge them to see reason. We are prepared to receive them; we are prepared to hold talks with them; the government is prepared to hold sincere talks with them in the supreme interest of both our region and our country. [end recording]

### Congo

#### Prime Minister Returns, Comments on Paris Meetings

AB0402154194 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] General Jacques Joachim Yhombi-Opango, prime minister and head of government, returned to Brazzaville this morning after a week's stay in Paris. He was there to represent Congo at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Brazzaville Conference.

The Congolese prime minister used this opportunity to hold discussions with French authorities and businessmen on the political and economic situation prevailing in Congo. His interlocutors included French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin, Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, Socialist Party Secretary General Michel Rocard, the French defense minister's delegate, and UNESCO Director General Frederico Mayor. The topics they discussed included the political situation prevailing in Congo, cooperation between France and Congo, and the devaluation of the CFA franc. Was it an easy task? Here are the details from Prime Minister Yhombi-Opango:

[Begin recording] [Yhombi-Opango] No task is ever easy. What is lacking in the current situation is communication. There is lack of communication. Before my departure for France, the government reported on the situation at a cabinet meeting, noting that there is lack of communication and lack of understanding of the government's message. That is why the head of state's recommendations to the government stated that the activities of our embassies should be reactivated at the level of the EEC countries, mainly, with Rome and Brussels. In regard to the financial and business circles, we shall not rush into anything. Discussions should be held first. We contacted some business circles to invite them back to our country for discussions. Economic issues are not tackled in the same way as political issues. Economic issues are tackled with documents and files and we have to present them. I took the liberty to invite some French financial backers to come here to assess the various fields that will be identified and to see how to revive our cooperation.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you agree to continue talks with the IMF?

[Opango] Of course, yes. Our discussions with the IMF to reach an agreement are well under way. We are still waiting for the results of our discussions. I will first meet with the head of state and then with members of government for a speedy response that will be conveyed to the IMF. I am convinced that by the end of the week a memorandum of understanding representing the concrete beginning of the establishment of our program will be signed.

[Correspondent] A last question, Mr. Prime Minister. What about the negotiations relating to the Arbitral

College and the consultations between parliamentarians from Pool and Gnari Provinces?

[Opango] I would like to say that I was very happy to see that the Arbitral College has handed down its verdict, a verdict everybody was waiting for and on which many rumors circulated. I felt particularly moved not only because of the results themselves but by the attitude of the politicians who went to Libreville and by the various statements they made. Each of them made it a point to say that they will abide by the verdict of the college on the electoral dispute which means that henceforth, the electoral process in our country has been completed and it is now up to the government, with the agreement of the president of the Republic and the friends who assisted us to solve this crisis, to see in which way things could be clarified and how to proceed with the organization of by-elections.

I am saying here that when our politicians face their responsibility—as is the case here—to abide by a verdict, this shows that there is a certain spirit that is being established in our country and that can turn things around and bring hope to the our people.

In regard to the communique signed by parliamentarians from Gnari and Pool Provinces, it was very important. We even took the liberty to disclose it officially at the dinner that was held on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Brazzaville Conference and all our partners warmly applauded the news because it meant the beginning of the return of peace in our country. Believe me, our country has many friends. Our country is respected abroad so when people talk about us in terms of weapons, guns, and rifles, it does not befit our image. We are a country that is still respected in France. The French are happy to recall that it was in Brazzaville that many actions were first initiated. [end recording]

#### **President Leaves for Houphouet-Boigny Funeral**

AB0602214994 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 6 Feb 94

[Excerpt] Professor Pascal Lissouba, president of the Republic, left Brazzaville this morning for Yamoussoukro, where he will attend the funeral of Ivorian President Houphouet-Boigny. Congo will thus be represented at the highest level to pay tribute to President Houphouet-Boigny, this great figure in African politics. [passage omitted]

#### **Workers' Federation Extends Strike Ultimatum to 16 Feb**

AB0602134594 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 5 Feb 94

[Communique issued by the Congolese Workers' Federation; place and date not given]

[Text] The Congolese Workers' Federation [CSTC] has issued a communique pointing out that its 25 January ultimatum to the government expires at midnight on 6

February. In view of the government's silence, which is certainly due to the fact that the prime minister was away on an official visit in France, and in order to show its good faith and readiness to negotiate, the CSTC executive council renews and reiterates its proposal to negotiate with the government and employers on the major issues outlined in the ultimatum. This should take place within a period of 10 days, starting from 7 February, that is, from 7 February up to and including 16 February. Once that deadline has expired, a strike notice will be issued to embark on an indefinite nationwide strike.

[Signed] Louis Gandou, CSTC secretary general.

### **Gabon**

#### **Communique Reports Death of 'Clandestine Immigrants'**

AB0502091194 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 5 Feb 94

[Government communique issued in Libreville on 4 February; read by Lazare Digombet, minister of culture, arts, and human rights—recorded]

[Text] Recently, more than 200 clandestine immigrants were intercepted by members of the National Gendarmerie. On 2 February, they were assembled at the Rebouket Camp for repatriation.

Authorities from the Nigerian Embassy, whose countrymen constituted the largest number of intercepted immigrants, visited the latter and promised to make the necessary arrangements for their return. When the cells were opened early Thursday, 3 February, the gendarmes were surprised to observe that several of the the immigrants were dead.

As soon as it was notified about this tragedy, the government immediately informed the diplomatic authorities of the countries concerned, who proceeded to the scene of the incident. In agreement with these diplomatic authorities, the victims were given a proper burial.

Furthermore, aware of our country's reputation, the government decided today, 4 February, to rapidly set up a commission of inquiry.

#### **Government Begins Inquiry**

AB0502183694 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 5 Feb 94

[Text] More than 60 illegal West African immigrants died on 3 February in the cells of Rebouket Camp in Libreville. More than 220 West African nationals, including 158 Nigerians, 52 Ghanaians, five Togolese, four Senegalese, four Malians, and some Beninese were arrested at the beginning of the week by the naval branch of the Gendarmerie as they attempted to enter Gabon illegally by sea. Held in temporary detention, 60 of them were discovered dead in the Rebouket Camp cells on 3

February. The government has been informed of the tragedy. What measures have the competent authorities taken? Let us listen to Lazare Digombe, minister of culture, arts, popular education and human rights, who was interviewed by Charles Mezo.

[Begin Digombe recording] We were informed that there had been a certain number of deaths at the regrouping center. According to the reports, when the cells were opened in the morning, a certain number of the immigrants were found dead. It is now left to explain how these deaths came about. In this center, which is not a prison with surveillance structures, you cannot imagine the gendarmes sleeping in the same place as 200 people. It is unimaginable. We have even learned that one of the gendarmes who carried water to the immigrants was taken hostage by them and had to be freed. If you were a gendarme, I do not think you would accept to spend the night with such people. That is what you must understand. It is not a prison with surveillance structures. It is a center where the immigrants who just happened to turn up unexpectedly were fortuitously regrouped. We are talking here of illegal immigrants.

Now that we have learned that a large number of people have died, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Communication, the Ministry of National Defense, and the Ministry of Human Rights have been informed. How do we explain the deaths? I told you yesterday, in my address to the nation, in a press communique on behalf of the government, that an enquiry has been ordered to determine the causes of these deaths. None of us was there to see how they died. However some assumptions have been put forward. Perhaps, a fight broke out among them. [end recording]

#### Security Forces Arrest More Illegal Aliens

AB0602105094 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 6 Feb 94

[Text] Security forces have once again arrested around 130 illegal aliens who were trying to disembark in Libreville, the capital. They are part of an inexplicable wave of illegal aliens arriving in the country over the past few days. At the other end of the harbor quay there are currently stranded more than 300 illegal aliens, including 264 Nigerians, 25 Ghanaians, four Senegalese, four Malians, and one Guinean. This was learned from Antoine Nzambonga, communications adviser at the Ministry of National Defense, this morning.

#### Zaire

#### Central Bank Closed to Public Due to Cash Shortage

AB0502070094 Dakar PANA in French 1026 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Feb (PANA)—The Bank of Zaire's counters have been closed to the public since 31 January

due to a shortage of banknotes in its vaults, PANA learned from sources close to the issuing bank.

This cash shortage at the central bank is occurring three months after the monetary reform that was introduced on 22 October by the outgoing government of Faustin Birindwa and that was aimed resolving liquidity problems. The commercial banks have been operating with closed counters and have only been attending to the affairs of business customers, a bank source disclosed to PANA. The same source also confirmed that there is an increase in check-cash exchange operations, with the current exchange rate standing at one zaire for a check of three zaires—which was the practice before the introduction of the monetary reform. Statistics from the Bank of Zaire reveal that cash issuances amounted to 13,867,437 billion zaires at the end of December 1993, while deposit money [words indistinct] billion zaires during the same period—\$1 equals 100 new zaires [NZ].

All the measures announced to support the monetary reforms have ended up being invalidated, financial sources interviewed by PANA in Kinshasa say. Yet, on 24 October—two days after the reform—Bank of Zaire Governor Buhendwa Bwa Mushaba, who was fired on 1 February, told a news conference that the central bank should no longer give concessionary facilities to the government and that the ceiling for covering government expenditure should not be exceeded. This challenge could not be met by the central bank, where 98 percent of banknotes issued went into state expenditure and only 2 percent were used for investment and economic revival.

According to a central bank expert, the financing of the state budget deficit through the banking system amounted to 9,203,867 old zaires for the whole of 1993. For the first week of January 1994, the financing of the budget deficit amounted to NZ471.4 million and all funds disbursed for government economic activities were limited to 644,588 billion old zaires.

During the launching of the reform, the central bank authorities had planned to freeze 98 percent of checking deposits within the banking system, which should have made it possible to determine the money supply that is compatible with the real need of the economy. According to the same expert, "this important measure was scuttled in favor of hoarding and financing chance black market activities. Today, while the bank's coffers are empty, huge quantities of banknotes are circulating freely in the hands of informal sector speculators, who apparently do not have any problems." This situation has not enabled the central bank to mobilize foreign exchange resources to support the new national currency and meet external commitments, especially the importation of new currency symbols and the payment of the country's foreign debt service.

The foreign exchange earnings registered by the national bank after the reform are very low, a study published in the NOTE CONJONCTURE journal indicates. It reveals that they amounted to \$3.6 in October, \$2.4 in

November, and \$4 million in December 1993. However, this institution owes local businesses \$20 million, the German currency printing firm Giesecke and Devrient \$45 million, and \$21.431 million to an import-export company that prints, transports, purchases, and conveys molds and numbering machines to Zaire, bank sources reveal.

**Presidential Ordinance Appoints Governor, Deputies**

*AB0502213794 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 4 Feb 94*

[Text] The president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has, since 1 February, signed Ordinance No. 94/011 appointing one regional governor and four deputy governors. The appointments are in line with his determination to fill vacancies in regions where there

were no vice governors. So, upon the recommendation of the government, the head of state signed the aforementioned ordinance in Gbadolite. However, it is necessary to point out the change carried out at the head of the Kasai Occidental Region which now has a new governor. According to this ordinance, the following appointments were made:

(Tshibuabua Kapia Kalubi) has been appointed governor of Kasai Occidental Region. The deputy governor in charge of political and administrative issues is (Mayi Ndola Kitadi). Also in the Kasai Occidental Region, (Monteba Wa Kambali) has been appointed deputy governor in charge of economic and financial issues. In Bandundu Region, (Nuakayala Muakukiyala) becomes the deputy governor, and (Issaya Makungu Makuz) is the deputy governor of [name indistinct] Region.

## Somalia

**Aidid Reportedly Plotting New Attacks on UN Forces***AB0502200094 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT  
5 Feb 94*

[Text] Mogadishu, Feb 5 (AFP)—A confidential United Nations report has accused warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid of plotting a massive attack against UN peacekeepers after US and other Western forces withdraw next month.

The classified intelligence report, obtained by AFP on Saturday [5 February], predicted fresh fighting among Somalia's warring factions or between Somali militias and the slimmed-down UN force after the March pullout. It said General Aidid, currently in Nairobi where he is officially holding talks with rival Somali factions, was "busy preparing for renewed conflict against United Nations military forces."

It said that if the Group of 12 factions opposed to warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid joined an interim administration to be formed under UN-sponsored peace accords, General Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) faction would take up arms again.

The Group of 12 spokesman, self-styled interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed, backed controversial US-led strikes against the SNA militia during the UN's abortive hunt for Aidid, abandoned after his fighters killed more than 70 peacekeepers including two dozen Americans.

"Recent reports indicate that if Ali Mahdi's 12-faction Transitional National Council (TNC) is established as planned, the SNA will restart the civil war as it feels that the TNC is a puppet government or UNOSOM (the UN Operation in Somalia)," the report said.

It said Aidid's faction "may be formulating a plan which involved a large-scale attack against the UN...intended to break the will of the contingents left here, forcing them to leave Somalia and showing that the SNA is in charge of Mogadishu."

**UN Representative on Situation in Somalia***LD0602220694 Paris Radio France International in  
French 1830 GMT 6 Feb 94*

[Interview with Lansana Kouyate, the deputy UN secretary general's special representative in Mogadishu, by correspondent Assane Diop; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] The deputy UN secretary general's special representative in Mogadishu, Lansana Kouyate, is the guest of RFI this evening [passage omitted]. How is the latest UN resolution being greeted in Mogadishu?

[Kouyate] The resolution adopted by the UN Security Council is the one needed by Somalia today because it is

absolutely necessary to put things in perspective. The international community is unable to impose peace on a population that will reject it. This is the sine qua non condition for this peace to be workable. The Somalis must take their fate in their own hands. I believe that this concept has been understood by the Security Council.

[Diop] So the issue of the disarming will recede into the background; you are saying that the international community cannot impose peace if the Somalis do not want it while, in fact, those who are blocking peace, or rather the one who is blocking peace now is mainly General Aidid.

[Kouyate] Yes, certainly. Now all Somalis must be invited to sit down together, and this is where the diplomatic and political roles will be underlined. They must patiently be made to understand that they have to sit around the same table. I believe that the incident with the Somali National Alliance was unfortunate, firstly, because it did not happen in the framework of a national disarmament plan, and also because it was focussed too much on Mogadishu, this gave the impression of a war against one man only, against one faction only. I believe that this needs correcting first.

[Diop] The United Nations is still considering this roundtable between all Somalis, including General Aidid. For his part, General Aidid, who keeps playing the spoilsport, is considering turning against the United Nations once the Western contingents have left. Aren't we moving toward a dead end with this man?

[Kouyate] There are rumors that the situation will get worse. I believe that, politically, we must cool things down, that the Somalis must know that their fate will not be decided before 30 March, but also after it, and that it is in their hands. Therefore, all the threats emanating from the Somali National Alliance may be groundless. One should not add fuel to the flames now, one should tread carefully. That being said, it is true that General Aidid refuses to get in touch with the United Nations today; however in Somalia, as elsewhere, changes occur all the time.

I believe that the Security Council's reassessment of options for Somalia and the reinsertion of these in the framework of diplomatic and political action is also an asset. General Aidid, who was being hunted, is now free to move; the Somali National Alliance prisoners held by UNOSOM [UN Operation in Somalia] have been freed, and this new resolution is stressing the diplomatic and political approach. These are real assets. The United Nations is also making a huge effort to set up police forces. We have already received all the necessary equipment, uniforms, weapons, vehicles. I believe that we are doing tremendous work there. I believe that those who are opposing this will be [words indistinct] Somali forces but not the United Nations.

## Meetings Between Oakley, Faction Leaders Reported

### Ali Mahdi Mohamed Meets With Envoy

EA0402203994 *Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] Ali Mahdi Mohamed, president of the Somali Republic, today in his office received Ambassador Robert Oakley, U.S. special envoy to Somalia, who arrived in Mogadishu today.

The president and the envoy discussed ways of restoring peace to the country, a role the American troops can play until 31 March. They also discussed the formation of a strong Somali police force which will guarantee peace in the country. The president and Mr. Oakley discussed the overall political situation in the Horn of Africa, particularly the current state of affairs in Somalia. The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of understanding, was attended by senior officials from Somalia, the United States, and the UN Operation in Somalia. [passage omitted]

### Aidid Meets With Oakley in Nairobi

EA0402204294 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and the United Somali Congress [USC], met a U.S. delegation in Nairobi recently led by Robert Oakley, U.S. special envoy to Somalia. The two sides discussed many issues affecting the situation in Somalia and how to find a just solution to them.

Speaking on the occasion, Mohamed Farah Aidid referred to the problems brought upon the Somali people by the UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM]. He said there is a need to create another agency which will perform humanitarian work, given the fact that UNOSOM-II has lost the Somali people's confidence. Chairman Aidid added that fighting would not break out in Somalia when the foreign troops leave. He stressed that all the foreign troops should withdraw from Somalia since they are not required at the moment.

Speaking on the reconciliation efforts, Aidid said the SNA is still having talks and consultations with other parties in light of the failed consultations in Addis Ababa. He said the Addis Ababa consultation meeting collapsed because of UNOSOM-II, foreign interference, and because of a few individuals serving their colonial masters.

On the subject of peace, the chairman said the American troops have deliberately massacred 78 Somalis since the cease-fire was declared. The chairman warned the foreign troops concerning the continued massacres and violation of the cease-fire.

Robert Oakley spoke about the importance for the Somali people of working for peace among themselves and embarking on the reconstruction of the country. He made it clear that UNOSOM-II's responsibility is to assist the Somali people, adding that his government will not give preferential support to one region of the country over another when it comes to reconstruction and development. Mr. Oakley said that America will provide millions of dollars for the country's reconstruction and rehabilitation if a stable political situation is reached.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of understanding. [passage omitted]

### SNA Deputy Chairman Meets With Oakley

AB0502192894 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 5 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] Mr. Abdulaziz Shaykh Yusuf, the Somali National Alliance [SNA] vice chairman, who is also the Southern Somali National Movement chairman, and other officials from the SNA yesterday met in Mogadishu officials from the U.S. Government led by Ambassador Robert Oakley, the U.S. ambassador to Somalia. In the 75-minute meeting, the two sides discussed political issues, including ways of resolving the problem of Somalia and the establishment of a new agency called the Somali Aid Coordinating Body, SACB.

Ambassador Oakley expressed his regret to the Somali people over the accident involving U.S. troops on 31 January, resulting in the death and injury of Somali people. He specially sent his message of condolences to the families of those victims. [passage omitted]

### Aidid Meets With Aid Coordination Officials in Nairobi

EA0602204894 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 6 Feb 94*

[Text] Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA], who is also the chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC] has, at his hotel residence in Nairobi, met some officials of the recently formed Somali Aid Coordination Body, SACB.

At the meeting, the chairman first thanked the vital decision they had made to oversee relief aid distribution and rehabilitation of the country, adding that he was happy that donor countries and agencies had decided to manage relief aid for the Somali people themselves, as this was what had been called for all along. He went on to say that no assistance had reached the affected Somali people ever since UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] took over the responsibility of managing relief work, and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia. Moreover, not a single project had been undertaken in the country to benefit the people, although the international community had provided Somalia with a large amount of funds.

Aidid told heads of the new body to make new assessments of the needs of the country's regions and then to ensure equitable distribution of relief aid and reconstruction of the regions. He stated that there were some regions which had not received any assistance because of UNOSOM's decision to (?sideline) them. The chairman described as baseless lies that there was insecurity in those regions, adding that security in those regions was maintained more than in any other region. Aidid appealed to the SACB to give higher priority to basic social services such as water supplies, health, education, and electricity.

He said there were many cripples and insane people as a result of the war who needed health care. Speaking on development, Chairman Aidid said Somalia had natural resources that could benefit the Somali people, such as livestock, agriculture and minerals, and he added that Somalia had 3,800-km of coastline with inestimable resources. He called on the body to help exploit these resources.

In particular, he requested the enlargement and rehabilitation of the Somali police force, wherever it might be in the country, describing it as the best police force on the African continent.

On the Somali refugees, he said there was a need to repatriate and resettle them in their mother country. He said the returnees should be cared for until they became self-supporting. He said the UNHCR should consult with the Somali political organizations, relief agencies, and other concerned countries on the repatriation program.

General Aidid pledged to the SACB that the SNA would guarantee the security of aid workers, adding that full cooperation and a good working relationship between the SNA and aid personnel would be established. The chairman disclosed that the SNA had charged the various committees existing in the regions, districts and villages with the responsibility of working with the new aid body. He informed the new body that there were many highly skilled and educated Somalis in the country and he therefore requested the new body to give them jobs as these people were unemployed because of UNOSOM's preference for expatriates.

On reconciliation, Aidid told the officials of the new body that political consultations between the Somali organizations were going on. He said though it could not be said that breakthroughs had been achieved, political gaps had been narrowed and soon it was expected that most of the organizations would adopt a common political stand.

For their part, the SACB officials expressed their thanks and happiness and satisfaction with the chairman's comments, suggestions and the detailed speech. They said that as representatives of the countries which contributed aid they would directly and properly manage any assistance for Somalia. They said that they had long ago

requested the UN general secretary to hand over responsibility for relief coordination and development of the country to the UN Development Program from UNOSOM.

They said a new era of cooperation between the Somali people and donor countries had begun and stressed that they would work with genuine leaders and representatives of the Somali people. They said their work was purely humanitarian and the task of finding a just political solution to the country's problems was for the Somali people. The officials promised that the SACB would very soon start work throughout the country's regions, adding that there would be no practice of preferring one region to another, as every bona fide region or person was entitled to international assistance. Finally, they appealed to the SNA and USC chairman to ensure the security of aid workers and establish cooperation and a working relationship. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of understanding and success.

#### **Italian Rescue Worker Kidnapped; Ransom Demanded**

*LD0702111194 Rome RAI Uno Television Network in Italian 1000 GMT 7 Feb 94*

[Text] Somalia: Gino Del Nero, a rescue worker working for the Italian NGO, CISP, the International Committee for the Development of Peoples, was kidnapped this morning at Dusa Mareb, 300 km east of Mogadishu, where the organization has a base for rescue operations. It has been reported that Del Nero was kidnapped as he was returning to the base. The kidnappers reportedly asked for a \$10,000 ransom.

#### **Uganda**

#### **Vice President Heads for Cote d'Ivoire via Kenya**

*EA0502170294 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 5 Feb 94*

[Excerpts] The vice president, Dr. Samson Kisekka, has left for the Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] capital, Abidjan, to represent President Yoweri Museveni at the funeral of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who died in France last year. [passage omitted]

On his way to Abidjan, the vice president stopped over at Nairobi airport, where he talked to the press. Answering a question, Dr. Kisekka said African (?strife) originates from the politics of hatred, which he attributed mainly to ignorance. He stressed the need for vigorous sensitization of our people to stop this. He said it is important to cultivate a culture of self-reliance to overcome indebtedness and other developmental problems.

On the revival of the East African Community, he said Uganda welcomes the move, realizing the need for a collective economic force in the region. Regretting the collapse of the East African Community in 1977, he

pointed out Uganda's historic brotherly ties with Kenya, which witnessed many Kenyans studying in Uganda's educational institutions and cooperation in other fields.

On instability characterizing some countries in Africa, he said Uganda had made contributions to the resolution of conflicts and to date it has dispatched more than 700 troops to Liberia on a peacekeeping mission.

On the situation at home, he outlined the government's programs which have facilitated a lot of change in the chaos before. He said the country is now preparing for Constituent Assembly elections which will result in the making of a new constitution to form the basis of governance. He said that the government is deliberately encouraging leadership by example, which has resulted in considerable success in some areas.

**Museveni Urges Military To Fight Corruption**  
*EA0602204494 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0915 GMT 6 Feb 94*

[Address by President Yoweri Museveni on the 13th anniversary of the National Resistance Army formation at Lubiri parade grounds in Kampala on 6 February—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The National Resistance Army [NRA] must always be conscious that they are now the principal weapon of the people of Uganda. Therefore, when they are given an assignment, they should ensure that they do it well and retain the respect of the population.

And that brings me to corruption within the Army. There has been corruption in parts of the Army, quite widespread corruption. You remember the other time I had to abolish the giving of food because it had become a source of corruption for those who were handling food and I had to order the giving of money directly to the soldier so the soldier can buy his own food instead of having food centrally bought. When I wrested the food money out of the hands of those who were misusing it then they looked for new ways of how to steal—fuel, I don't know what, tires, even these salaries, they resurrect dead soldiers, put them on the pay sheet and so on. The

Army leadership has been directed by the Army Council and by myself to fight corruption, to continue to fight corruption.

And you, the ordinary soldiers, should always expose corruption in your meetings; in battalion meetings, you should expose corruption. Don't fear, there is nothing the thieves can do to you, especially if you shout loudly and you are heard. We are here to defend you. But if you keep quiet, then they steal things there, we won't know. We shall not know. But of course the leadership of the Army must also be active in inspection. They must inspect regionally so that we catch those who are stealing. So there must be a double movement. Inspections from the top and exposure from below.

The exercise of reduction in force has gone ahead well. Last year we reduced the force by 23,000 men. We are now going to reduce another 10,000. Now, this will leave, as the army commander was saying, a smaller army, but better equipped. An army is not human beings alone. In modern warfare if you send human beings only in war, they will be [words indistinct]. They need equipment, full equipment. We don't want ultra-modern equipment. We can't afford it. But, fortunately, the likely enemies we have in Africa also don't have ultra-modern equipment. But we need modest equipment to guard our frontiers and I am pleased to say that since the reduction in the force, we have liberated money, we have saved money which we have used to upgrade the equipment of the Army. The Army now is better equipped than it was last year and we shall continue to upgrade the equipment. [passage omitted]

**Central Bank To Begin Issuing New Currency Note**

*EA0602141094 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 4 Jan 94*

[Text] The Bank of Uganda has confirmed press reports that it will issue a new currency note in the denomination of 5,000 shillings on 14th February.

In a press release at the beginning of this week, the governor of the Bank of Uganda, Mr. Charles Kikonyogo stressed that the introduction of the new currency note does not mean a currency change. The new note, he said, will circulate side by side with other notes currently in use. He added that the new note will reach everybody in the country through the banking system. The relevant posters will soon be on display at banks, post offices and district administration offices.

**Problems Reportedly Plaguing New Peacekeeping Force***MB07/2103894 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Feb 94 p 1*

[Report by Chris Barron]

[Text] Just two weeks after its formation, the peacekeeping force due to be deployed in hot-spots around South Africa in five weeks' time is in a shambles. Top instructors have told of a collapse of discipline, desertion and drunkenness among the 3,500 volunteers at the SADF's [South African Defence Force] De Brug training camp outside Bloemfontein. In addition, hygiene conditions at the base are inadequate and there are nearly 200 cases of serious disease.

Now SADF instructors seconded to the force are so disillusioned that nine have gone on "strike", refusing to obey any orders that have anything to do with the National Peacekeeping Force (NPKF). One instructor was sent home on Friday and the others, according to sources at De Brug, "want out". At least 100 statements have been submitted by SADF volunteers who also want to return to their units—and between 60 and 80 percent of SAP [South African Police] volunteers have already left. A senior SAP source said about 40 percent of the police contingents from the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei] states had also returned home.

The picture painted this weekend of the fledgling Peace Force, precursor of a fully integrated National Defence Force, is grim. It shows a disparate force crippled by lack of discipline and demoralized by a shortage of facilities and equipment. Career soldiers, charged with welding former enemies into a credible force to ensure free and fair elections, said the peace troops "do pretty much as they like".

"If a guy threatens someone or disobeys a command, there's nothing we can do. If you try to punish anyone and something happens, you're in trouble," said a senior SADF officer. Some MK [Umkhonto weSizwe, Spear of the Nation —ANC military wing] members had refused to wear regulation overalls. About 45 soldiers are listed as being absent without leave.

The worst incident occurred last Saturday night, when about 600 MK soldiers, many drunk, began toyi-toying and shouting slogans such as "One settler, one bullet" and "Down with FW". They demanded on dead SADF member and one dead SAP member before sunrise, and at least two SADF instructors were assaulted. Terrified members of other groups refused to sleep in their tents. They slept in the bush and instructors had to persuade them on Monday to return. An MK colonel was asked by an SADF officer to mediate with his men, but he refused, saying he would be risking his life.

The temporary commanding officer, Colonel Fred Burger, could not be located that night and was unaware

of the incident until the next day. Colonel Burger has been criticised by this officers and instructors for down-playing the situation for "political" reasons.

Compounding the difficulties is the way MK soldiers are apparently promoted from the ranks to senior leadership positions overnight. "We have at least one sergeant major of 19 and at least one regimental sergeant major of 21," said the SADF veteran.

Because of a shortage of facilities, troops have been using showers and wash basins as toilets. There is only one bathroom for each company of 200 men. There have been about 40 cases of malaria and about five of cerebral malaria among MK soldiers. There are "easily" more than 100 cases of venereal disease and about 50 of TB. Alcohol abuse is a problem, with shebeens reportedly operating in the camp.

Colonel Burger refused to answer questions from the Sunday Times, and after threatening to call the Military Police, ordered us off the property. NPKF commanding officer Gabriel Ramushwana visited the camp last week and will hold a media conference on Thursday.

**Racial Tension Reported at Base***MB0402201894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 4 Feb 94*

[Text] Rumors of racial tension, violence, and intimidation among members of the new National Peacekeeping Force at De Brug outside Bloemfontein are increasing. Nine soldiers of this force have already been dismissed due to political activities. It is not yet known to which group or groups these soldiers belonged.

[Begin correspondent Richard Newton recording] It is thought that the base of the National Peacekeeping force at De Brug outside Bloemfontein is a cauldron of dissension on the verge of boiling over. Some allege that language, ethnic, and political differences have led to a lack of cooperation. Repeated requests to visit the base, also requests to have interviews recorded, have been refused. A media day, however, has been arranged at the base for next week Thursday.

The acting commander of the National Peacekeeping Force, Col. Fred Burger, responded to our question by fax, confirming that cooperation between the troops at the base had become a problem. He added, however, that soldiers from such diverse groups needed time to adapt. Col. Burger rejected rumors of racial tension and physical assaults among the troops, saying they were false. What is in fact true, he said, is that there is room for improvement regarding hygiene; that limited intimidation has been noted, and that more than 20 soldiers had requested to return to their units.

The media visit to the base next week could help to eliminate some of the rumors. The commander of the peace force, Gen. Ramushwana, will nevertheless have his hands full when he takes over command next week. [end recording]

The first group of voluntary military recruits after decades of military service today joined the South African Defense Force. Five thousand young men from all population groups reported at centers in Durban, Cape Town, Pretoria, and Johannesburg. A large group was turned away in Johannesburg.

[Begin correspondent Nan Roux recording] Hundreds of young men began gathering in front of the gates at Nasrec [convention center] outside Johannesburg this morning. For many it was a waste of time, however. Only those with the right qualifications and documents were allowed through the gates. A very disconcerted group had to remain outside. Inside the gates, though, those with the right documents marched away in real military style for their first taste of the Defense Force. The recruits will be sent to bases in Pretoria and Bloemfontein, and to Potchefstroom and Heidelberg. After eight months of initial training, they will be able to join either the Defense Force's corps services or the Citizen Force. [end recording]

#### **Mandela Requests Briefing**

*MB0602112494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1008  
GMT 06 Feb 94*

[Text] Bloemfontein Feb 6 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela says he turned down an invitation to visit the National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] base at De Brug in the [Orange] Free State because he did not want the force to be identified with the ANC, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. Mr Mandela was responding to questions at a media briefing in Bloemfontein on Sunday morning, at which journalists asked him what the ANC would do about alleged trouble at De Brug. Mr Mandela that he requested a full briefing from MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe, Spear of the Nation—ANC armed wing commander Joe Modise, but that he was confident that the joint command of the National Peacekeeping Force would sort the problems out independently of the ANC. He said he had full confidence in the NPKF leader, Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana, who had proved himself an able leader on many occasions. Mr Mandela said he wanted all South Africans to have confidence in the force, because it was there to serve South Africa's people at a critical moment in their history.

#### **DP Seeks Observers at Camp**

*MB0702104194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0928  
GMT 7 Feb 94*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 7 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] has demanded that impartial observers and the media be allowed to visit National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] training camps to investigate reports that they are in shambles.

DP Western Cape leader Mr Hennie Bester said in a statement on Monday [7 February] his party was deeply

distressed by the ongoing reports of "total shambles" in these camps. "The appointment of Major-General Ramushwana and his acknowledgement that the force will not be ready for election day has done nothing to calm these fears."

The Western Cape DP demanded that impartial observers and the media be allowed to visit the camps and make a full public report. "Should these reports prove to be correct, the Democratic Party will do everything in its power to resist the deployment of the peace-keeping force in the Western Cape. Intimidators cannot be used to combat intimidation," Mr Bester said.

Two alternative possibilities were:

- that a force be drawn from citizens in the Western Cape and be trained in the region; and,
- that international peace-keepers be asked to do the job.

#### **Military Discipline Codes Urged**

*MB0702140694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1248  
GMT 7 Feb 94*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Feb 7 SAPA—Democratic Party [DP] defence spokesman Gen Bob Rogers says members of the fledgling National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] must be placed under existing military discipline codes as there is no time to draw up a new code.

Reacting on Monday [7 February] to the reported shambolic situation at the NPKF's [Orange] Free State training camp, Gen Rogers said those involved in the reported ill-discipline and those in command should be condemned in the strongest terms. "A question which needs to be answered is where the force commander, Brigadier (Gabriel) Ramushwana, was during the events described."

Gen Rogers said discipline was an essential factor in any military or police force and especially so in one which had been tasked to keep the peace in the run-up to the April election.

"Members must be placed under some existing form of military or police discipline code as time does not allow a new code to be drawn up."

#### **Commander Critical of Peacekeeping Force Training**

*MB0702120094 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
7 Feb 94 p 1*

[Report by political correspondent Themba Molefe]

[Text] The National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] will not be ready by election day on April 26, says its commanding officer, Major General Gabriel Ramushwana. He spoke to SOWETAN last Friday [4 February], shortly before startling allegations of a lack of discipline,

desertions and drunkenness within the NPKF's 3,500-strong force outside Bloemfontein hit the headlines. The force was originally scheduled to complete its training at the end of March for deployment in troubled townships in the last four weeks of the election campaign. The force was aimed at ensuring non-partisan policing and was envisaged to grow to 10,000 men and women.

Ramushwana was particularly critical of the standard of training of Umkhonto weSizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] soldiers in the NPKF. This was also against the background of claims that four MK cadres were dismissed from the De Brug base where the NPKF began training two weeks ago. "I am not hopeful that the national peacekeeping force will be ready in the remaining six weeks it has to prepare for elections," Ramushwana said.

He was appointed NPKF commanding officer by the Transitional Executive Council last month. He said he found no basis for allegations that MK soldiers had shouted racist slogans. With regard to problems at NPKF headquarters, ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said yesterday's news reports were "an overstatement and were calculated to put MK in a bad light". He rejected Ramushwana's claim that MK training was below standard, saying any soldier would have difficulty adjusting to new forms of training. ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela told journalists in Bloemfontein he was confident Ramushwana would be able to sort out the problems.

#### Recognition of Bophuthatswana To End in April

MB0702132394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 7 Feb 94

[Text] Pretoria Feb 7 SAPA—South Africa [SA] will stop recognising Bophuthatswana at the end of April, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Monday [7 February].

South Africa's ambassador to Bophuthatswana, Dr Tjaart van der Walt, confirmed on Monday that the SA embassy in Bophuthatswana will close in April. The homeland would then be regarded as part of South Africa in terms of legislation repealing the TVBC [Transkei - Bophuthatswana - Venda - Ciskei] Status Act. Bophuthatswana has failed to achieve international recognition since it accepted Pretoria-style independence in the seventies.

#### Mandela Warns of Consequences of Right-Wing Violence

MB0502173694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Feb 94

[Text] The president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, has told a gathering of business people at Welkom that white South Africans should become aware of the consequences of right-wing

violence. Mr. Mandela said once the ANC took counter-measures against the right wing, both blacks and whites would die, and innocent people would be sacrificed. He said the ANC did not want to retaliate against the right wing, and he added that the organization was still prepared to meet right-wing leaders and talk some sense into them, as he put it. Mr. Mandela said there is no possibility of the establishment of a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland], but added that he was prepared to discuss a compromise, although this would take a long time.

#### Kriel Slams Mandela's Remarks

MB0602144594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT 6 Feb 94

[Text] Pretoria Feb 6 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel says ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela's threat of unlimited violence to counter right-wing attacks are "hysterical and irresponsible". Reacting Sunday to Mr Mandela's warning in the [Orange] Free State on Saturday [5 February] that the right wing's threatened "limited violence" would be met with unlimited violence from the African National Congress, Mr Kriel said this was just terrorism in another form. "Mr Mandela's proposed cure of further unlimited violence will...be far worse than the illness itself and could incite random attacks on innocent people and unleash a new cycle of violence." The only way to combat the attacks—including several bombings of ANC offices—apparently being carried out by the right wing was to infiltrate their terrorist cells. This was a time-consuming process but was the only way, said Mr Kriel.

#### Mandela Criticizes Mangope, de Klerk at Rally

MB0602180994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1652 GMT 6 Feb 94

[By Lew Elias]

[Text] Bloemfontein Feb 6 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela used a packed stadium at Botshabelo to launch a scathing verbal attack on Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope on Sunday. This followed earlier incidents at roadblocks in the small section of Bophuthatswana around Thaba'nchu in the Orange Free State.

The roadblocks seemed to be set up to prevent Mr Mandela and a large ANC and press contingent from laying a wreath on the grave of a former ANC president, Dr James Moroka, whose family still farm in the Thaba'nchu District.

ANC NEC [National Executive Committee] member and the organisation's Orange Free State presidential candidate, Patrick "Terror" Lekota left his vehicle as Bophuthatswana defence force soldiers ordered the 20 to 25 car caravan to stop. "We were told we would not be allowed through—but went anyway," Mr Lekota told SAPA after the wreath laying ceremony.

Mr Mandela told more than 30,000 cheering supporters at Botshabelo, about 50km from Bloemfontein: "As we entered Thaba'nchu we came across a roadblock set out up by Mangope. They were lucky they did not prevent us. I made it clear to my men here, whether they liked it or not, we would go through. Mangope on several occasions has said why does the president of the ANC single me out from other homeland leaders. The question is answered by him throwing up roadblocks preventing people carrying on free political activity. This makes us loathe him from the bottom of our hearts."

Wearing a blue and grey blanket and Basotho hat Mr Mandela added: "We don't need permission from Mangope to move around our country. You must understand that Mangope and his police force are cowards. As we approached them his police were fiddling with their guns. I was sure if I left the car and walked towards him he would drop the gun and run away. In spite of all this, if Mangope wants to settle we are prepared, for the good of our country and the good of our people, to listen to what he has to say to us."

Mr Mandela is believed to have a meeting with Mr Mangope on Monday morning before the Bophuthatswana leader goes into talks with the government on the Freedom Alliance's [FA] participation in the election.

Speaking about former FA members, Mr Mandela mentioned Transkei and Ciskei leaders who had left the alliance. "Now (Ciskei leader Brig Oupa Gqozo), who was part of the Freedom Alliance, has deserted them and come into the democratic movement. We have accepted Brig Gqozo into the Transitional Executive Council and some of his men are being trained as part of the National Peacekeeping Force. These leaders from the homelands have shown more vision than Mangope or Gqozo. And in spite of all the unspeakable crimes he (Mangope) has committed we are prepared to sit down and find a solution with him," Mr Mandela said to deafening applause and drumbeats.

Mr Mandela then addressed the issues of the upcoming election and told his audience that many of them had been driven away from the farms. "Many of you are without jobs, houses and security. Your problems are due to the fact that the National Party [NP] government does not consider that your problems, suffering and hardships are part of their responsibility. They are interested in serving the needs of the white minority. The majority of the farmers support the NP and that is why they do not care for you. That is why you have low wages. That is why they don't care."

He then went on to tell the crowd their votes were secret and no one would know who they voted for.

On a lighter note he suggested when an employer offered a worker money and transport to the polling station to vote for the NP, "you should take his R[and]10, let him take you to the voting station and then cast your vote for the ANC."

Speaking about NP claims the ANC did not have the resources to implement its proposals, Mr Mandela pointed to large scale government corruption and the selling off of state enterprises that, he said, "were only set up to benefit whites". "And then they say we have no resources to carry out our reform programmes." "Now that there is a possibility of a black government taking over they have decided to get rid of those state enterprises and privatise them. The effect of privatisation is that wealth will remain in the hands of whites in this country. The conspiracy between the government and the mining houses by which the mining houses own the mineral resources under the ground is another way of taking money away from a new government. Up to two years ago the minerals were the property of the state, and the mining houses only had permission to remove them. Now as a black government is to take over they have changed the rules."

"Dr Chris Stals, governor of the Reserve Bank stated that in one year R10-billion had left this country. That money has left the country because of the actions of the present government," Mr Mandela said.

"The NP now argues after the corruption, privatisation and its covert operations, we should not have a programme which will ensure a better life for our people. What hypocrisy. We are dealing with hypocrites, people with no vision, who are now panicking."

"The number of people who have turned up during my election campaign shows very clearly that the NP is detested by our people like leprosy. And lepers they indeed are."

He also called on the top levels of the civil service to start thinking about programmes for a new government and to stop behaving as custodians of apartheid. "The public service continues to behave as if apartheid was alive and well. The sad truth is that the public service still behaves as if they are servants of the National Party. It is time for the public service to demonstrate its allegiance to South Africa. There is no one in South Africa who does not know the ANC is going to be the next government. President de Klerk still behaves as if the public service is his, and the SADF [South African Defense Force] is his private army."

#### ANC Nominee Warns Alliance Against Preaching Civil War

MB0402193994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1928  
GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] Bloemfontein Feb 4 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] nominee for the [Orange] Free State premiership Patrick Lekota has warned rightwing organisations not to misconstrue the ANC's "peace gospel" as an inability to take on anybody in a fight.

Addressing students at Bloemfontein's Vista University on Friday, Mr Lekota said his organisation was aware of the rightwing's bombing campaign against the ANC,

which had already damaged offices in Parys, Bothaville, Harrismith and other areas.

Referring to "civil war preachings" by elements in the Freedom Alliance, he said: "Let me warn them. Our peace gospel should not be taken for cowardice or inability to take on anybody if there is need to fight. We are given today to solve the problems of this country peacefully, so let's not waste that chance, for it may not come again," said Mr Lekota.

#### **Poll Predicts ANC Victory in North-West Province**

*MB0602101694 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Feb 94 p 18*

[Report by Mike Robinson]

[Text] Although the new North-West province includes Bophuthatswana and many right-wing strongholds, the SUNDAY TIMES poll shows that, as in the rest of the country, the ANC [African National Congress] is by far the most popular party. According to the poll conducted by Makinor in November, the ANC can expect to get the votes of 74 percent of those willing and able to vote, the National Party [NP] 15 percent and the AVF [Afrikaner Volksfront, Afrikaner Nation Front]/CP [Conservative Party] nine percent.

Should the voting trend indicated in the poll survive the campaign, the ANC can expect to get 24 of the 34 seats in the North-West parliament. The NP would get five seats, the CP/AVF three. Undecided voters will determine the allocation of the remaining two seats.

Members of the North-West parliament will elect 10 senators to represent the province in Parliament. Based on the poll, the ANC will have seven senators and the NP and AVF/CP one each. The allocation of the final seat will be decided by the manner in which undecided voters cast their ballots.

The North-West will also elect 17 people to represent the province in the National Assembly. The poll shows the ANC can expect to get 12 of these seats, the NP three and the AVF/CP one. Undecided voters will decide the allocation of the final seat.

#### **De Klerk Interviewed on Various Campaign Issues**

*MB0402105094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 3 Feb 94*

[Interview with President F.W. de Klerk by correspondent Max du Preez on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Du Preez] The man who made that speech is here with me tonight. Mr. F.W. de Klerk, leader of the National Party [NP], who (?lifts) its election manifesto this morning. Good evening, Mr. de Klerk.

[De Klerk] Good evening, Mr. du Preez.

[Du Preez] Mr. de Klerk, your manifesto calls you the man for justice and peace, and in fact the National Party promises that through its manifesto it will bring peace to South Africa. I'm sure there will be many people who will want to ask you tonight: Why don't you do it now?

[De Klerk] Firstly, let me say that the insert which was shown referring to the season of violence ....[changes thought] The season of the violence that we've had up to 1990 indeed was over, and the violence which occurred since then more and more became a violence of a different nature. Before 1990, before the unbanning of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the nation—ANC Military Wing] and the security forces were killing each other. There was an armed struggle between the ANC [African National Congress], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] forces, and the security forces of South Africa. We have succeeded in defusing that armed struggle.

[Du Preez] But you promise peace now.

[De Klerk] Let me just first come to this. The violence which has occurred since has a totally different character. We now have Zulus and Xhosas killing each other. We now have supporters of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the ANC at each other's throats in terms of various findings of the Goldstone Commission. It's a different violence. I kept my promise to end that season of violence. The violence that we now have is of a very complicated nature. There is no quick fix for it.

[Du Preez] Yet that's what you promised.

[De Klerk] Yes, and that is what we'll get through a proper democratic process. That is what we'll get if all the leaders assume their fair share of responsibility. My supporters are not killing anybody. My supporters are not involved in the burning down of houses. My supporters are not—on a daily basis at each other's throat in Thokoza and Katshehong. My supporters there are intimidated. I have supporters there. My supporters there are being killed. We need the leaders of the ANC and the IFP to take a much more direct interest in disciplining their supporters as well. But can I just say, with regard to the trouble spots, the government is doing everything in its power. We've just—with a multiparty agreement—in conjunction with the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] launched an imaginative initiative on the East Rand which is where so many people were being killed. We're not sitting on our hands.

[Du Preez] I see in your manifesto, and I quote you, what you've just said: The National Party does not kill people. The National Party does not threaten people. And again, I'm sure the relatives of Steve Biko, and Dulcie September, and David Webster, and Anton Lubowski would want me to ask you when did you change your mind? When did you stop doing that?

[De Klerk] Well, firstly, in some of the instances you are referring to, accusations were made where no proof exists. If at any time in the past and now, and in the

future, security forces are involved in breaking the law, it's wrong. And I have without fear—fearlessly—ordered full investigation. Where there is evidence we will prosecute. But the National Party of today...

[Du Preez, interrupting] But the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau], we had evidence, we had a commission, we had evidence.

[De Klerk] And we had one of the best judges and one of the best prosecutors and they couldn't uncover evidence which really led to prosecution, because people, in as much as they were guilty, apparently covered their tracks so well that there was no evidence, and we live in a civil country. You cannot charge a man without evidence. We cannot go back to the law of the jungle because of rumors, because of even well-founded suspicion. But without evidence in a civilized country where you say we adhere to the rule of law, you wait until you get evidence.

[Du Preez] Mr. de Klerk, let me interrupt you there and say to you that it is my perception that this very fact that you still, and your government still denies the existence of death squads, the fact that you killed your opponents. I'm talking about your party over the last decade or two, that makes it so difficult for South Africans to forget, to bring up the past every now and again as you object to sometimes?

[De Klerk] No, no.

[Du Preez] How can people forgive you if the government doesn't even, is not even prepared to say, yes we did it and it was wrong?

[De Klerk] No, no I'm sorry, there are policemen in jail because evidence was uncovered, and they've been found guilty. There are members of the SADF [South African Defense Force] in jail. It is simply just not true to say that we are covering anything up. At the moment, with regard to the death of Goniwe, there is a judicial commission of inquiry, we've put every piece of evidence, we've given them every form of assistance. It is unfair to say that there is any effort on our side to cover up.

But can I come back, you say when did we change. There was war at a certain stage. Certain things were done which fell outside the scope of a war. Certain things were done which fell within the scope of a war. But that war has ended because of our initiatives, because we became a new National Party, because we scrapped apartheid, because we removed the cause for the struggle, because we freed the people, because we repealed all legislation with regard to discrimination. And that new National Party is not involved in violence whatsoever. That new National Party has freed also the security forces from being used as political instruments. The first thing I did when I became president, in the first three months I called together the top management of both the police and the SADF and said never again will you be asked to act as a political instrument, you are there to safeguard the lives and property of all South Africans.

[Du Preez] And do you think black South Africans find this credible? Is it not your perception that most black South Africans, especially those in the opposition in the past years, still firmly believe that those of them who had been killed, and poisoned, and whatever, had been done by state death squads and not by some unknown force. Who killed all these people?

[De Klerk] Yes, obviously, obviously many people, including I, would like to get the real facts. And I have nothing against crime committed in the past being uncovered. But if we were constantly to dwell on the past in trying to prepare for the future, if I were to constantly say I cannot trust the ANC because they planted the Pretoria bomb in which so many people were killed, because Mr. McBride killed innocent bystanders by putting a bomb in a supermarket then where would we be....

[Du Preez, interrupting] But they admitted. You don't you say you need evidence?

[De Klerk] No, but this election that we're talking about tonight is about the future. It is about what people now say and now do. I have publicly said that in as much as in the past, people have been hurt, their dignity have been impaired, people became the prey of deeds and action which brought about hurt and damage, we are sorry.

[Du Preez] Would you reopen the Biko inquest?

[De Klerk] If there is sufficient evidence, yes.

[Du Preez] Mr. de Klerk, let's move on. Analysts find it significant that you've now lately been reviving the red danger, the communist danger. At your conference again you spoke about that. When you demonize your opponents so much in this campaign, do you keep in mind that in May you will sit with those very people in a coalition government, in a government of national unity? When you've demonized them so much, would it not impair a new government?

[De Klerk] Before I reply directly, let me just say Mr. Mandela will have to sit with me, a man he accuses of not caring for black lives, a man he accuses of not caring. So in an election, politics isn't for sissies. In an election—a free and fair election—you focus on your opponents weaknesses, and it is a tremendous weakness of the ANC that it remains in alliance with a totally discredited ideology.

[Du Preez] But are you really scared of communism? Isn't it dead?

[De Klerk] No, I'm not scared of communism, otherwise I wouldn't have unbanned the SACP [South African Communist Party]. I think that on their own the SA Communist Party is worth nothing. They are a pushover. But I think, that the fact that so many prominent SA communists are sitting in high power positions in the ANC makes them dangerous, and therefore my attack is upon the alliance, and I say that the African National

Congress needs to distance itself from communism as the whole world has done, and even the ex-communists have done. And while these people remain there, it makes the ANC an extremely dangerous party because those communists, according to their own publication, have a hidden agenda.

[Du Preez] Let's move back to violence for a minute. It is safe to say that our election will not be violence-free. In your opinion, how much violence can we tolerate on those few days as to not jeopardize the legitimacy of that election? And jointly with that, can we have that if Inkatha and Volksfront [National Front] do not take part?

[De Klerk] Let me deal with the first question first. It will depend on how widespread it is, on how serious it is. If it is localized to a few localities then the Independent Electoral Commission has sufficient powers to isolate those areas in a certain sense of the word, and to declare the rest of the election free and fair and not to let those votes count. If it is widespread, then it will be the duty of the Independent Electoral Commission to say that the elections haven't been free and fair, and they have the power to declare it null and void. I hope that we can avoid it. I believe that yes, while it won't be totally violence-free, I think that if everybody does their job from now until the 27th of April—all the mechanisms which we have created, all the political leaders who participate, then we can assure, and especially the TEC by the way. We can assure that it will be free and fair. If all...

[Du Preez, interrupting] What about an Angolan option if Inkatha and Volksfront do not take part?

[De Klerk] Inkatha and the Volksfront together still represent, although a significant minority, but a very clear minority. Definitely more than 80 percent of all the people in South Africa want this election to take place, they want it to succeed, they are committed, and they want to participate in it. We cannot allow a minority to stop the train of history, to stop the course of events. We cannot allow a minority to hold the whole country, which wants this election to take place, to ransom. And therefore if there is such a boycott, we'll have to manage it. If it is peaceful, that is for them a democratic option although I think a very short-sighted one to exercise. If, however, it is not a passive boycott, but if it becomes undermining, if it becomes violence related, then we'll have to act very firmly and ensure that that minority and those who participate in violence will not succeed in upsetting what this country needs and wants.

[Du Preez] Let's go to your election manifesto. Like the other parties, you offer jobs and houses and education and health care and whatever. But isn't also true that your government has been in power for 46 years. Why do you promise them no we don't have those things. Can you with credibility promise those things if you haven't delivered in 46 years?

[De Klerk] But can I take you on a trip to show you what we have delivered?

[Du Preez] A very short one.

[De Klerk] No, it will be a very long trip. For years we've been building one new school per school day. Some of them have been burned down, some of the have been burned down by whom? For years we've been successfully making good progress with regard to housing. Who stopped to a certain extent housing in the past two years? The boycotts ordered by the civica, the ANC Youth League. Who is responsible for the breakdown in the continuance of those programs? The disruptions caused in the townships under the leadership of ANC surrogates. We have money which we could have spent in the past years on housing, but because of the unrest created by ANC-related organizations, we couldn't spend it. We made two and a half thousand million rands available for housing and through sabotage and putting up stumbling blocks, not all of that money could've been spent.

The ANC has robbed the townships of thousands and thousands of houses. The boycotts frightened off the private sector. We had a successful scheme going where the private sector started financing housing on a grand scale, when they stopped paying their installments all private sector involved in investment stopped. The ANC....

[Du Preez, interrupting] But you're talking about the resistance that started because of....

[De Klerk, interrupting] Now I'm saying we have a proud track record even under apartheid—of doing much with regard to improvement of health care, improvement of education, improvement of this, that, and the other. Under sanctions, in a period when as a result of sanctions, as well as a result of extraneous factors such as the heaviest drought, the drop in the gold price, a world recession, funds were scarce.

Now that we've had good rains, the sanctions are gone, the world economy is slowly starting to pick up, the future is rosy. If we can get investment we'll have more jobs, government income will increase, and in an economically healthy way we will be able to expand more on more imaginative development projects. So, our promise we can make good. But the fundamental difference is whose economic policy will generate the growth.

We make the same promises than the ANC, but the difference is that with their economic policy there won't be foreign investment. With their economic policy there will be further capital outflow as there now is as result of the regular wild statements which they make. With our economic policy we will attract the investment, and therefore we will be able to make good on our promises.

[Du Preez] Can I quickly take you to one other field before we take an ad [advertisement] break. Corruption in the government over the last 15 years has been of the greatest on the continent. Some of the ministers have

even been jailed, what guarantee do we have now that if we vote for your party we won't see a repeat of National Party corruption?

[De Klerk] Well, firstly most of the corruption that you refer to in the later years occurred in basically two of the self-governing states. The chief ministers of those two self-governing states are now on the candidates list of the ANC. We ordered judicial commissions of inquiry into it.

[Du Preez] But I think by referring to homelands you're escaping the fact that a lot of that was in the central government?

[De Klerk] Oh no.

[Du Preez] We had pictures on Sunday newspaper front pages of toilets in the veld. As I said we have ministers in jail?

[De Klerk] But then you must define corruption. That wasn't corrupt to build it. It might have been a misdirected development action. But that's not corruption. Corruption is when money is misused, is under the table allocated to something which wasn't properly authorized, etc, etc. That was a residue of an effort to create development in a place where people didn't want to go. It might have been a mistake, but not corruption.

[Du Preez] I think we'll be back. There'll be more after this. [commercial break]

[Du Preez] Our guest on Agenda is Mr. de Klerk, leader of the National Party. Mr. de Klerk, a question that I think many people in the world have wanted to ask you, who are interested in South Africa. On February the second, 1990. That speech that we watched earlier. Did you have a fundamental change of heart, or was it a change of strategy because of pressure?

[De Klerk] Well, I and the whole National Party had a fundamental change of heart, but it wasn't a Damascus Road experience, that suddenly one morning we stood up and said we've got to change.

[Du Preez] Did it happen towards the last year of the P.W. Botha regime?

[De Klerk] It was a process which started in the early eighties, and in 1986 we formally held a federal congress and changed our policy and said, we're scrapping separate development. And we held a special election to get a renewed mandate from the white electorate to say we now stand for one united South Africa with an equal vote for all with one citizenship, and with all forms of racial discrimination to be disbanded, and we won it. And I won it again in 1989. What happened on the second of February 1990 is that that change of heart, which took place over the previous four, five, six years, and which we actually formalized, then came together in an action plan to say, we've changed our mind, our heart, now we must start moving and do what we believe in is right for

South Africa. That was the beginning of an implementation phase towards working really towards reconciliation, towards bringing peace to South Africa, towards burying the past.

[Du Preez] I see a right wing newspaper said General Tienie Groenewald wrote that speech for you. Is that true?

[De Klerk] No. It's absolutely untrue. I would like to call my wife as a witness. That speech was written in my own hand, at my own desk, in my own home and if I remember correctly one evening at a dining room table. That speech was my product, but it was also the product of a *boeseraad* [bush summit], a previous think tank meeting with my whole cabinet, with our advisers...

[Du Preez, interrupting] Do you still have that speech? Is it framed, or is it somewhere?

[De Klerk] I am not sentimental about such things. I haven't framed it, but it must be around somewhere.

[Du Preez] Mr. de Klerk you are a *boerseun* [farm lad] with deep roots in the Western Transvaal. When you're walking in the fields and you take the soil and you feel it between your fingers, what does your heart tell you? Whose soil is that?

[De Klerk] When I do that my dominant emotion is I love this country, this beautiful country, and yes, I say that country belongs to all its people. I'm an Afrikaner. My forebears, and yours, unless they remained in the Cape...

[Du Preez, interrupting] *Hulle was ook Doppers* [preceding four words in Afrikaans—they were also members of the Reformed Church]

[De Klerk, continuing] ...fought the first anti-colonial freedom war on African soil in modern history. I am an African. I am not a European. You are an African, and this country, we say, we must share with all of us who live here, who will die here, and whose children will live here.

[Du Preez] Talking about Doppers, they are different from the rest of us. Doppers—from the Reformed Church, for those who do not know—are supposed to be more puritan and more honest than the rest of us, Afrikaners, I mean. What has this *Gereformeerde*—this reformed tradition, what has it meant in your political style, in your political thinking?

[De Klerk] Well, firstly, inasmuch as Doppers might have that image, I think it's a wrong image, and if Doppers think themselves better than others, then it is a very, very grave sin that they are committing. I don't think they are better than anybody else. But yes, theologically speaking...

[Du Preez, interrupting] They have a no nonsense approach?

[De Klerk] ...they are relatively puritan.

[Du Preez] Yes.

[De Klerk] Politically speaking, they have always been verlig [enlightened]. It has had a tremendous influence on me. I studied at the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education which says that you must look at science, at everything, in the light of the word of God, and it had a tremendous influence on my whole outlook on life. It has taught me, whenever I have to tackle even a practical problem, to ask what is the principle involved.

[Du Preez] You are also a man with a sense of history, and I remember reading some day long ago, that you are a great admirer of General Koos de la Rey [words indistinct] coincidentally. Does that not mean that you have a real deep understanding of the fears and the anger of the white right wing at the moment?

[De Klerk] Oh yes. I have a deep understanding. I have a very deep understanding of it, and I know that there are many, many people in that camp at the moment who are genuine people, who are God-fearing South Africans and Afrikaners, and who are agonizing, and I am going out of my way to try and convince them that there is a way, that they must turn away from the cul de sac into which they are moving, that it is wrong to become emotional and adhere to a policy which cannot work or succeed in practice. But the ultra radicals there who are planning violence, I ask them to also go back in history and to know that from 1910 onward at least twice there were efforts by Afrikaners to, through violence, try and achieve their ideals. It never worked.

[Du Preez] But you....

[De Klerk, interrupting] We got our republic through constitutional means, not the OB [Ossewa Brandwag—Ox wagon Guard], not the Gryahemde [Gray Shirts], not the Stormjaers [Storm Riders], not General de Wet in the 1914 rebellion. But those who said—I will use whatever constitutional opportunity I get to advance my cause—they had success in South African, in Afrikaans political history.

[Du Preez] Mr. de Klerk can I ask you a very straightforward, almost intimate question? Is there in your heart, or your mind somewhere, a small bit that wants a volkstaat [homeland] for the Afrikaner?

[De Klerk] No. Nowhere. In the sense that I am convinced it is not achievable, in my heart I want the Afrikaner nation, together with the Zulu nation, together with the Xhosa nation, together with any other nation which has a sense of pride in its history, in its traditions, which is proud of its language, to have room and space in South Africa to maintain that which is dear to it, to be sure, to have security that they won't be suppressed by anybody else. But I believe that the Afrikaner nation and all other nations can only survive in South Africa, and

can only have a proud existence in South Africa if they find a way in which to coexist peacefully.

[Du Preez] Do you think General Constand Viljoen is a man of integrity?

[De Klerk] I think that he is a man of integrity, and I think that he has reached a moment of truth, because his integrity has to a great extent been rejected at that congress where he was shouted down. He said there, he opened a way, he indicated a direction which could be followed. If he believes in that, I think he must stand up and give a lead that that direction must be followed.

[Du Preez] Mr. de Klerk, let's move on and away from the right wing. South Africans and the world have seen you and Mr. Nelson Mandela as partners, as a team that brought us where we are now. What is it that you have in common with Nelson Mandela?

[De Klerk] I think we have in common a commitment that through negotiation, and continued negotiation—because after the election we'll have once again a constant negotiation situation—we'll have to find ways and means of fully ending conflict and of breaking through to a form of cooperation in the best interests of all the people. There is much which divides us but I think we have that in common that we want a peaceful solution. What I'm dissatisfied with, because I don't question his integrity, is his lack of action against the wild elements in his party and in his movement.

[Du Preez] Mr. de Klerk, you are sitting in the voorkamer [sitting room] of the home of Mrs. Gladys Tshabalala and her family in Zone 13 Katlehong. She says to you I want to vote. You have exactly two minutes to tell her why she should vote for your party. What would you tell her?

[De Klerk] I think I will start with the negative and say: You have really a choice between two parties, because she wouldn't be interested in voting CP [Conservative Party], and in all probability she won't be interested in voting IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. If she discusses the IFP with me I'll tell her it's such a negative party, against anything, not cooperating—that I wouldn't put my fate in their hands—and I would tell her that you have a basic choice between the ANC and the National Party, and then I would tell her why I think the ANC is a dangerous party. I would remind her that the ANC ruined her son's education. I would remind her that ANC supporters burned down her sister's house, etcetera, etcetera, and then I would say: but why should you vote for me? And I would tell her that the National Party is really a party of peace, that the National Party has constantly in the past four years been the only binding force which kept us on a sane road. It is the only party which never left negotiations. It is the only party which never boycotted. It is the only party with an economic policy which can create jobs for her children because it will attract investment, and I will show her—my heart—that I care, that I want to improve her lot and I will ask her to accept that this

party is a new party with a vision for the future, that it has buried its past and I will ask her to take my hand.

[Du Preez] Unfortunately we will not know what Mrs. Tshabalala is going to say.

[De Klerk] We will on the 27 April.

[Du Preez] Thank you very much Mr. de Klerk and good night.

[De Klerk] Thank you very much.

#### Comments on Elections

LD0402200994 London ITV Television Network in English 1900 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Interview with President F.W. de Klerk in Johannesburg by announcer Jon Snow in London on 4 January; from the "Channel 4" newscast—recorded]

[Text] [Snow] Is there still a chance of persuading Inkatha to participate in the elections?

[De Klerk] I think, maybe because time is becoming of the essence, it is just possible that a form of accommodation and settlement can be reached. Even if it does not take place, then it is not impossible that Inkatha, as an active party with a sound organization, might still decide to take part. I really and sincerely hope so. That is what democracy is about, that is what parties should do.

[Snow] Now there is already a residual level of violence in South Africa. Do you fear that if Inkatha does not take part that violence might inevitably escalate?

[De Klerk] I think that there might be a definite risk of escalation, we will go out of our way firstly to prevent that and were it does occur, to handle it firmly so that there can be free and fair elections.

[Snow] Now, what about the white right-wing. Can you be sure after the elections that the Armed Forces in particular, will respect the results and will not in any way rally to the cry of those on the white right who might want to wreck things?

[De Klerk] Our Armed Forces have a very proud history of being apolitical, they, especially in terms of the new constitution, are safeguarded in that regard. We have excellent cooperation, for instance of the Army, with regard to the fusion of the Army and other so-called armed forces which fought against them for many years, and this fusion is taking place as planned and we have the cooperation of the Army. So therefore, while there might be individuals and while there might be quite a number of individuals in the Army and the police, the Conservative Party and the far right, I am convinced that discipline will be maintained and the basic loyalty of the forces to the state, as opposed to any party, can be and will be maintained.

[Snow] Can I ask you now about the National Party's campaign itself. How do you persuade, particularly black

and colored people, that the party which after all oppressed them over the past 50 years is suddenly going to work in their interests.

[De Klerk] Well it is not really so difficult to persuade them to do that because they know that it was I, while Mr. Mandela was still in jail, who made the speech of 2 February 1990. They know that even before negotiations with the ANC [African National Congress] got off the ground we were still in the initial stages. I repealed all discriminatory legislation, the group areas act and all the other apartheid laws, and wherever I go I am engulfed with warmth and friendship from black South Africans, and they come up to me even if they are ANC in some instances, and shake my hand and say: We admire you. They are friendly toward me, they accept that the National Party is a newly National Party. Our congress today has proved it, my walkabouts proved it.

[Snow] Let me just interrupt you there, because surely it would be fair to say that quite a lot of these rallies, as in many other countries, are very staged events. People say that large numbers of black people in particular, are shipped in to give the appearance of a much more multiracial party than really exists.

[De Klerk] No, some of the meetings which I have, for instance when I do, as we call it, a road show. Yes people come to a prearranged venue, but much of it is absolutely spontaneous. I go, for instance, to a market place—I walked into a vegetable market the other day, nobody expected me, there were no posters up, nothing, and I took a mike and I stood up and spoke, and there were up to 600 people. They all came to shake my hand and I had the chance to spread my message. It was not a put-up job at all.

[Snow] What then is your realistic expectation of how you can come out of all this? What sort of percentage do you think you are going to get?

[De Klerk] I am not quoting percentages, I am saying we are working and we are very serious about it. I say it as an old campaigner, it is achievable to get the biggest percentage of the vote. That does not mean getting more than 50 percent, it means getting the biggest percentage out of 100 of the vote—that is first prize, we are working for that, and we truly believe that it is achievable. If we can gain some significant support from black South Africans, and by the day I am becoming more and more convinced that we can, we will be the biggest party in South Africa.

[Snow] Mr. de Klerk are you in the end the greatest pragmatist of the 20th century, or do you really believe it all?

[De Klerk] I really believe it all, I am a realistic idealist. I do not walk with my head in the clouds, I have my feet firmly on the ground, but I am an optimist and I believe we can make South Africa a much better South Africa. I think we can unlock its tremendous potential, and I think there is widespread enthusiasm for this vision of the future.

[Snow] One is bound to ask somebody who grew up steeped in the apartheid idea, who then saw the need for change, whether even after this process, you will still find it easy to treat black politicians with absolute equality?

[De Klerk] I have no problem whatsoever, I have been doing it for the past years. We opened our party's membership more than two years ago to all South Africans. I now have in my parliamentary caucus more people of color than white people and there is a wonderful spirit of unity at this congress of ours. Black and white took hands and spontaneously sang together. There is no racism left in the National Party and I have no inhibitions whatsoever in associating with them and calling them my partners, my colleagues, my brothers.

[Snow] Mr. de Klerk, thank you for talking to us.

#### **Says ANC 'Deliberately Sidelining' IFP**

*MB0702095394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0905 GMT 7 Feb 94*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 7 SAPA—State President F. W. de Klerk has accused the African National Congress [ANC] of deliberately sidelining the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and its leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Addressing businessmen in Sandton near Johannesburg on Monday, President de Klerk said this was one of the reasons why the violence in the country could not be halted. The violence, he said, had been largely attributed by the Goldstone Commission to hostility between the ANC and the IFP. He castigated both organisations, saying their leaders could do more to end the violence.

#### **IFP Says Demands Should Be Treated as 'Package'**

*MB0602203394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1928 GMT 6 Feb 94*

[Text] Ulundi Feb 6 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] toughened its negotiating stance on Sunday [6 February], saying its demands should be treated as a package in further talks with the government and the African National Congress [ANC].

After a meeting on Sunday in Ulundi, the policy-making Central Committee said not enough progress had been made in the trilateral talks to warrant participation in the election since its recent special conference. "The progress made in negotiations since the meeting...does not yet make it possible for the IFP to enter elections," the committee said in a statement.

The meeting resolved to instruct its negotiators to "further negotiate...on the clear understanding the constitutional concerns of the IFP hang together as inter-related and interlocked fundamental issues."

It added failure to negotiate the Freedom Alliance's proposed amendments to any one clause of the constitution, would have adverse implications on all other IFP concerns.

Further trilateral talks will take place on Monday in the last round of talks ahead of registration of parties for the election.

#### **Right Wing's Terreblanche Threatens 'Total War'**

*MB0502125494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1221 GMT 5 Feb 94*

[By Sipke de Vries]

[Text] Lichtenburg Feb 5 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) leader Eugene Terreblanche on Saturday [5 February] threw down the gauntlet to the African National Congress [ANC], promising "total war" if Afrikaners were not given their own republic. "Mandela, give us a volkstaat [homeland] or you'll have total war in South Africa," the AWB leader said at an Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] (AVF) rally at the Lichtenburg showgrounds in the Western Transvaal. The 400-strong crowd cheered wildly when the AWB leader made his threat.

Earlier, quoting private security companies, Mr Terreblanche said 41 bombs had exploded in the Western Transvaal in the past few days. "Professionals are destroying South Africa's railway tracks to fight the ANC.... More explosions will occur from tonight (Saturday)," he said.

In a disparaging reference to the National Party (NP) election campaign to gain black votes, Mr Terreblanche said the NP had become "a party of kissing (black) girls and garden kaffirs".

At the same rally AVF leader Tienie Groenewald said, evidently contradicting Mr Terreblanche, the AVF would use any peaceful means to achieve its goals. Pessimistic about the final round of talks between the Freedom Alliance, the government and the ANC on Monday, Gen Groenewald said he expected no settlement at the end of this negotiation phase. The AVF had been told that there would be no more concessions, he said. "We now have to face the reality of resistance," he said, stopping short of using the term armed resistance.

Gen Groenewald conceded the government had made some concessions in the latest round of talks, but there had been no backing down by the ANC on the powers of regions which were unacceptable to the right wing. "But from Monday we will systematically put pressure on the ANC and the government to try and reach our objectives."

The third speaker at the meeting, Conservative Party (CP) leader Ferdi Hartzenberg, said during a heavy

downpour that the CP leadership would meet next Thursday to consider its options regarding the April elections.

AVF convenor Gen Constand Viljoen, who was scheduled to have addressed the rally, did not arrive. No reason for his absence was given.

#### CP Calls Pentagon Delegation Visit 'Capitulation'

MB0502101494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 94

[Text] The Conservative Party has described as the culmination of the government's total capitulation, the visit of a high-level Pentagon delegation to help integrate South Africa's defense forces. In a statement the party's deputy leader, Dr. Willie Snyman, wanted to know which country in the world would tolerate a foreign superpower interfering with its defense force's internal affairs. He was reacting to an announcement that an American assistant defense secretary, Mr. Charles Freeman, would lead a 10-member Pentagon team to South Africa. The delegation is scheduled to meet representatives of the government, the defense force, the Transitional Executive Council, the ANC [African National Congress] and other organizations.

#### Transvaal Farmers Angry Over Alleged SACP Document

MB0602155994 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans  
6 Feb 94 p 2

[Report by Z.B. du Toit]

[Text] A strange document claiming to be coming from the South African Communist Party [SACP], and in which a detailed conspiracy is spelled out to establish a communist state in South Africa, surfaced late this week and had Transvaal farmers fuming.

An altercation ensued yesterday between Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU] President Dries Bruwer and the SACP's Jeremy Cronin after members of the TAU's general council unanimously expressed their opposition to allowing political parties on Transvaal farms for their election campaigns.

Such action brings Transvaal farmers in conflict with the electoral constitution as it will prevent free access by political parties to the hundreds of thousands of black voters on Transvaal farms. Mr. Bruwer told RAPPORT outright: "If the electoral constitution conflicts with law and order, then we choose law and order. All hell will break loose should they dare to touch one farmer."

#### Challenge

Yesterday Mr. Cronin directed a challenge at Mr. Bruwer to publish the document. "There is no such document," he added.

Bruwer, convinced of the document's authenticity, faxed it to RAPPORT.

In the document are detailed particulars on how the SACP grabbed the opportunity to negotiate with the government in order to promote its conspiracy to put into place a communist state, and how it is going ahead with these plans. Some of the sensitive statements in the document are as follows:

- "We have not as yet altered our objectives. We have said, well and good, we will negotiate to reach a few compromises, but negotiations will be a form of struggle to weaken the government. We looked for ways to weaken its security forces while we build up our political force. It is also important for us to build up our armed capability. This is the reason for our double agenda."
- "Negotiations have become the most important terrain of the struggle."
- "The armed struggle has been suspended so as to confuse the security forces and give the SACP room to maneuver in the confusion that resulted."
- "We have to organize MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing] more effectively within the National Peacekeeping Force. Meanwhile, we must spare no trouble in bringing our weaponry into the country."

#### Two Phases

- The "national democratic revolution" is taking place in two phases: The first stage is up to election day and the second will come with the introduction of the policy of reconstruction to transform South Africa into a workers' state and to manipulate the constitution-writing process with the view of establishing a socialist South Africa.
- "The armed struggle has always been a 'golden thread' right through the national democratic revolutionary phase and will be as such during the transitional phase after the election. This strategy of a low intensity war in the townships and to arm the masses fits in with our strategy."

#### Authenticity

Mr. Bruwer told RAPPORT yesterday he does not doubt the authenticity of the document. It has apparently been received from someone in the 'intelligence community.' The Defense Force also has a copy of it, he said.

This week he is to see SACP Chairman Joe Slovo about the matter, Mr. Bruwer added. "It all means that a party which still engages in violence and has a secret agenda has access to farms. Anxiety is rife among farm laborers, with tension among especially Zulus and others mounting. Political parties now want to visit them to campaign for votes, thereby setting the scene for unrest and intimidation. Farm laborers are free to exercise their political rights, but political parties must not come and meddle with us farmers. The electoral constitution is draconian."

**'Blatant Lies'**

Yesterday Mr. Cronin said that Mr. Bruwer's allegation that the SACP is preparing itself for armed action is a "blatant lie."

"This allegation gives rise to the real question: Who exactly is preparing for an armed struggle? Over the last six months thousands of white farmers have been armed by the Defense Force's commando network. Right now it is not the farms of Bruwer's members, but the offices of our allies, that are being bombed," Mr. Cronin said.

At the time of going to press RAPPORT had not yet established the authenticity of the document, but security experts point out that certain elements in the document "do not rhyme with the style of the SACP."

**Gunmen Attack ANC Homes Near Richmond; 12 Killed**

*MB0702070294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855 GMT 6 Feb 94*

[Text] Durban Feb 6 SAPA—A bloody attack on women and children in the southern Natal village of Masunkazane outside Richmond early on Sunday [6 February] morning left 12 people dead and several injured—among the dead, a three-year-old boy and an 80-year-old pensioner.

Natal Police Liaison Officer Captain Henry Budhram said about 20 men armed with AK-47 assault rifles and 12-bore-shotguns had attacked seven houses just before dawn.

The deceased, which included altogether six children, were: Sandile Dlamini, 7, Thuleleni Dlamini, 17, Lalani Dlamini, 65, Nonhlanhla Madondo, 6, Hlompi'e Madondo, 16, Kwazi Madondo, 3, his grandmother Rosaline Madondo, 50, Ester Zaca, 50, her sister Zenzele Zaca, 63, Fikilephi Zaca, 17, Nceke Mchunu 50 and Petha Mtolo, 80.

They all died from gunshot wounds, Capt Budhram said. Police have launched an intensive investigation and have blamed the ongoing violence between the ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha as the motive for the attack. Some of the houses were looted.

The Masunkazane community has been devastated by violence since 1990 with an ongoing supremacy battle between the ANC and Inkatha. Last year alone, 1975 people were killed in the area, but peace monitors said the area seemed to have quieted down the past few months.

ANC members, monitored by peace officials, spent the day campaigning 20-km away in 'xopo, and were unaware of the attack. However, the ANC media spokesman in the area, Mr Blade Nzimande, had been informed by shocked residents. He confirmed the area had been relatively peaceful of late, but said in view of the Freedom Alliance's [FA] stance towards elections he

had been expecting trouble. "It's an attempt by the FA to destabilise communities to pressurise the ANC and government to accede to their constitutional demands," Mr Nzimande said on Sunday night. "But to kill women and children is particularly barbaric," he added.

**Returned Exiles Group Threatens To Kill ANC Leaders**

*MB0602203294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1944 GMT 6 Feb 94*

[Text] Umtata Feb 6 SAPA—The Returned Exiles Committee has threatened to assassinate Transkei military leader Maj Gen Bantu Holomisa and African National Congress [ANC] leaders for alleged actions against committee members.

Controversial Returned Exiles Committee President Pat Hlongwane, told a Radio Transkei talk-show on Sunday [6 February] his organisation was determined to track down and eliminate the top ANC leaders responsible for all the atrocities in ANC camps in Angola and Zambia.

Mr Hlongwane said Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa was also on their hit list because Gen Holomisa had not assisted with investigations into the death of returned exile, Sipho Phungulwa, who was allegedly gunned down by Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] members at the Ngangelizwe township outside Umtata five years ago. "We were on the verge of assassinating him (Gen Holomisa) the other year at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg, but we missed him," Mr Hlongwane said.

Mr Hlongwane called Gen Holomisa "a political prostitute" whom he said was appointed by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha. The Transkei leader, however, had changed his allegiance to the ANC when Mr Mandela was released.

Asked about his relationship with the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement—AWB], Mr Hlongwane said he had met the AWB leadership and attended a rally on Saturday. He said he had approached the AWB in a bid to secure arms to protect himself against threatened attacks by Gen Holomisa.

Mr Hlongwane said he would align himself with any party taking an anti-communist stance during the forthcoming elections.

**Police Arrest Right-, Left-Wing 'Terrorists' in Raids**

*MB0702152894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1419 GMT 7 Feb 94*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 7 SAPA—The SA [South African] Police on Monday [7 February] and over the weekend swooped against suspected extremist terrorists of both the far left and far right, Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel said. He said in Pretoria the arrests were made after more than six weeks of intensive investigations into

a series of far-rightwing terror attacks in the [Orange] Free State and the Western Transvaal.

Police on Monday arrested five suspects linked to far-rightwing organisations. Some were detained in Orkney and others in Welkom.

The SA Police over the weekend also arrested seven people, including five suspected Azanian Peoples Liberation Army members, in connection with the rifle and hand-grenade attack on a swimming pool in Richard's Bay, Northern Naal, at the weekend, Mr Kriel said. Three R5 rifles and two M26 hand-grenades were seized when the arrests were made in Stanger, Empangeni and near the scene of the crime in Richard's Bay.

Five right-wing extremists were detained in the Transvaal and the Free State and explosives and firearms were seized by the police.

Follow-up operations by the SA Police were still in progress and further arrests could be expected, Mr Kriel said.

During the swoop in Orkney, a suspect fired with a shotgun at members of the police through a closed door. A policeman, Sergeant Johan Jonker, was hit in the chest but escaped death because he wore a bullet-proof jacket. Police returned fire, Mr Kriel said, and the suspect was wounded in the arm. He was under police guard in hospital.

"These arrests, and many others before them, explode the myth cultivated by Mr Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress [ANC] that the SA Police is soft on rightwing terrorism. "Once again the SA police have demonstrated that they will act without fear or favour," said Mr Kriel. "These arrests should also serve as a serious warning to both right and left-wing extremists that the SA Police will not for a moment hesitate to act against anyone who breaks the law, regardless of political affiliation."

Mr Kriel believed it was time Mr Mandela paid constructive and credible attention to his "criminal self-defence units, which are trained by MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe, [Spear of the Nation—armed wing of the ANC]]. If Mr Mandela was interested in fair play, he would apologise to State President F W de Klerk and the SA Police for his recent unfounded insults. "However, knowing Mr Mandela, this may be too much to ask, considering that objectivity is not one of his strong points," Mr Kriel said.

**Report Describes Right-Wing Saboteur Groups**  
MB0602105394 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Feb 94 p 6

[Report by Nick Olivari]

[Excerpts] In the main street of Ottosdal, the Vierkleur [flag of the former Transvaal Republic, now used by right-wing groups] was flying high this week. The

Western Transvaal farming town lies in the heart of an area that has seen at least 29 sabotage attempts on train lines, ANC offices, power pylons and private property in the past two months. [passage omitted]

This week, intelligence sources said the rightwingers responsible for the sabotage campaign that has included targets in the PWV [Pretoria Witwatersrand Vereeniging] area, the Free State and the Western Transvaal, had clearly modelled themselves on the IRA. Using cells of only one or two members, they are completely independent and operate without orders.

ANC organiser Moses Mothupi said Wednesday's attack on the organisation's offices in Letsopa was a retaliatory raid for the distribution of ANC election posters the week before. Neighbours said they neither heard nor saw anything of the blast, though several residents had heard rumours of a mysterious white minibus cruising the township streets the night before. In Ottosdal itself, the townsfolk say it's too early to say who was behind the blast—but they wouldn't be surprised if it was the ANC themselves.

The police in the Western Transvaal say they have had no luck so far in identifying anyone in connection with the spate of blasts in the area. Intelligence sources said they doubted any arrests would be made "unless the police get lucky." Intelligence officers are combing thousands of files in an attempt to identify radical rightwingers, but they frankly admit there is little chance of stopping the saboteurs unless a cell can be infiltrated—something that has proved difficult in recent months.

The explosives used include home-made devices concocted from diesel fuel and fertiliser, but commercial explosives have also been used in several blasts. One intelligence source said outdated stock from mines was the main source.

Security forces are desperate to put an end to the bombings—but intelligence sources say the right wing has the capability to "completely disrupt this country—and there is little we can do about it".

"We don't have a plan to combat them, we are undermanned and our biggest problem is that everything we do gets leaked to them in advance," said one frustrated senior SADF [South African Defence Force] source, who believes the rightwing campaign will "get worse" as the election date nears.

**Renamo's Dhlakama Arrives for Visit**

MB0502110294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 5 Feb 94

[Text] The NOTICIAS newspaper has reported that Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], arrived in South Africa yesterday for a visit. Dhlakama said in South Africa he may visit Swaziland, Namibia, and Tanzania this month to try to establish ties friendship with the governments of those

countries. Dhlakama said that during the visits he will explain that Renamo does not want war any more in Mozambique, even if it loses elections.

#### South African Press Review for 6 Feb

MB0602155194

[Editorial Report]

#### BEELD

**Arresting Right-Wing Lawbreakers Urged**—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 2 February says in a page-8 editorial that "law-abiding citizens cannot be blamed if they gain the impression that right-wing extremists are getting away with proverbial murder simply because they threaten violence and civil war. The storming of the World Trade Center last year was an obvious example of how no action was originally taken against the right wing." "A warrant was issued almost 2 months ago for the arrest of Willem Ratte, fugitive leader of the right wingers who occupied Fort Schanskop in Pretoria. Since then he has appeared at several right-wing rallies." "It would appear that the police are unwilling to take him in, perhaps also for fear of violence. This failure to act against the right wing is in sharp contrast with the early morning raid last year on the homes and offices of more than 70 senior Pan-Africanist Congress members. At that time the authorities did not hesitate to act, even at the risk of derailing the negotiation process." "We are not advocating intensified action against the right simply to try to create the impression that equally firm action is taken against both right and left, but when people, regardless of color or political conviction, break the law, they must be arrested and punished according to the law."

**Police Must Earn Public Respect**—A second editorial on page 8 says that "it is with increasing concern that we note admissions by policemen in the Rand Supreme Court that they lied during the police investigation into the shooting incident last year between bodyguards of the ANC's Mr. Walter Sisulu and the police." "It is beyond comprehension that policemen, who ought to know better, can place the whole police force under suspicion by such lies. As it is, the police are already going through a credibility crisis, which could increase as 27 April draws nearer. We do believe, however, that the majority of police strive honestly to live up to their motto, we protect and we serve. It is for their sake that we plead with all policemen: Always act in word and deed in a manner which will earn the respect of the public."

**Intimidation Casts Shadow Over Democracy**—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 3 February in a page-8 editorial regrets that "it is a pity that the National Party [NP] could not present a 'normal' election list because, according to President F. W. de Klerk, intimidation in black areas prevented this. As a result a shadow is cast over the deployment of democracy. If potential candidates are intimidated in such a manner, one can

only imagine how much pressure there is on ordinary supporters. Mr. Nelson Mandela's repeated plea that the election campaign should be free and fair has apparently not reached the black communities, or is being ignored. Nevertheless, now that the NP has an election team, it must begin to use them visibly. Campaigning must not be done only by a handful of white party leaders. Black and colored people as well as Indians must become part of the voter recruiting effort. That is the best way of making a really new NP known."

**Success for Joint East Rand Plan Urged**—A second editorial on the same page of the 3 February BEELD states that "the joint rescue plan for the black townships on the East Rand is of vital importance, not only for the tattered communities at whom it is aimed, but in a sense for the whole country. The East Rand plan is the first one drawn up after consultation with all political role players, the local community, and the security forces. For this reason it has a better chance of success than previous plans, even though success is not guaranteed. The black community on the East Rand is not the only one where the social fabric has been reduced to the point of total anarchy. Similar situations exist in parts of Natal and the Western Cape .... so what is being done now on the East Rand will have to be duplicated in several other areas. This East Rand rescue plan will, therefore, provide an early indication of whether the country has a chance of success in the massive task of stabilization and upliftment which must be tackled after the April election. If it succeeds, chances are good that the same success will be repeated elsewhere too. Failure will be a forecast of misery for virtually the whole country."

#### South African Press Review for 7 Feb

MB0702131094

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

**Tripartite Talks 'Becoming Farcical'**—The talks between the Freedom Alliance (FA), the African National Congress (ANC), and the government "are becoming farcical," according to the page-6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 7 February. "Yet, unless there is agreement, the election will not be inclusive and the possibility of civil war will become more insistent." "Deadline after deadline passes." THE CITIZEN urges the negotiators to "stop playing political games with our future."

#### THE STAR

**Banks Must Head Off ANC's Compulsory Lending Directives**—"It becomes increasingly clear that South Africa's major banks are going to have to take the initiative in ensuring that previously disadvantaged borrowers have greater access to loans than in the past," remarks Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 7 February in a page-10 editorial. "If not, it is probable they will be forced to do so." The banks must "go the

extra mile to head off the compulsory lending directives threatened by the ANC's draft Reconstruction and Development Programme." The banks "have prepared themselves to provide services to the nation's hitherto unbanked regions and have supported the Community Banking project," but the question is "whether or not they've gone far enough."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Advantages of Government of National Unity—"The government of national unity which will rule for five years after the April election may not be universally popular in the ANC, particularly with hardliners who would prefer an all-ANC government and want the NP [National Party] consigned to the scrapheap," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 7 February in a page-6 editorial. However, the new government is a "transitional system designed to alleviate white fears and reassure foreign investors nervous of the ANC and its communist allies, but it has practical advantages.

It will provide continuity, not of ideology but of experience." "Wholesale change may be politically satisfying, but it dumps a wealth of experience."

#### SOWETAN

TEC Responsible for Peacekeeping Force Shambles—The bid by the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) to establish a national peacekeeping force "seems to be off to a shambolic start," points out a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 7 February. Expectations were perhaps "too high several weeks ago when a ragtag group of about 3,500 recruits started training." "Much of the blame for the shambles should be laid at the door of the TEC. Many of its decisions are taken with undue haste and under pressure of deadlines. The impression is created little forward or thorough planning is done." The newly appointed commander of the peacekeeping force takes up his post "under the cloud of the Venda pension scandal." SOWETAN hopes he can "salvage the situation and create a force able to ease the country's transition to democracy."

**Angola****Government, UNITA Forces Break Cease-Fire in Cuito****Fierce Clashes Reported***MB0502173594 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 5 Feb 94**[Report from Luanda by correspondent Chris Simpson]*

*[Excerpt] [Words indistinct] details have yet to emerge on today's fighting in Cuito, but United Nations and other independent sources confirmed there have been fierce clashes between government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops. A spokesman for the Angolan military said the UNITA offensive around Cuito had been anticipated and government troops have been fully prepared. But UNITA officials I spoke to in the city of Huambo early this week hinted that government troops have been [words indistinct] a lot of shooting in the past few days. [passage omitted]*

**Civilian Targets Shelled***MB0502192794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Feb 94*

*[Text] In a vain attempt to take Cuito, Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to mercilessly shell civilians. Late this afternoon, our team counted more than 30 killed and 49 wounded, mostly children, elderly men, and women, always the most vulnerable layers of society. Despite (the heavy) clashes, government troops have been scoring major victories against the enemy. By yesterday, UNITA positions had been retaken by the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], the National Police, and the Civil Defense. Government forces, who have sworn to avenge the death of their commander, the ill-fated Lieutenant General Alfredo Kussumue, and to flush out the bandits in the service of Jonas Savimbi, are determined to fight to the last man.*

*In operations carried out today, government forces captured an Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] lieutenant and assorted war materiel. As we file this report, UNITA rebel forces are using 106-mm guns, B-12, and 130-mm guns, as well as 60-mm and 81-mm mortars to decimate Cuito residents and reduce the city to ashes.*

**Government Said To Control Bie***LD0602001294 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2300 GMT 5 Feb 94*

*[Excerpt] The situation in Angola is not improving, and despite peace talks in Lusaka, the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces continue fighting on the ground. The province of Bie is under fire, and UNITA admitted*

*moments ago that Bie is already under the control of government troops. There are reports that as many as 30-50 people have been killed in today's clashes. More details from Paulo Juliao:*

*[Juliao] The city of Cuito, capital of Bie Province, has been again under intense shelling since 0745 hours. At the moment, the clashes between the government and UNITA forces are spreading all over Cuito. More than 30 civilians have been killed, and another 49 have been injured. The Luanda forces reported they have taken over most of the positions previously held by UNITA troops and have captured four UNITA soldiers, including an officer. The two armies have been using long-range artillery in the battle over control of Cuito, including 106 mm and 130 mm mortars and P-12 cannons.*

*In the meantime, the two armies continue to exchange accusations about who has violated the cease-fire, which was broken this morning in Cuito. Reports from that city tell us that the government forces had sworn to expel Savimbi's men from the city, thus paying homage to their deceased commander Kosuma. [passage omitted]*

**Shelling Continues 6 Feb***MB0602203494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Feb 94*

*[Text] Progress made at the talks in Lusaka, where the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have reached agreement on two out of the five points in the negotiating agenda is not yet enough to cause the Angolan people to believe that Jonas Savimbi's organization is about to renounce its warmongering stance. In Cuito, capital of Bie Province, UNITA troops yesterday resumed attacks on government forces to conquer the city in order to influence the talks tomorrow in the Zambian capital.*

*Reports from Cuito say that UNITA has once again used everything at its disposal to take over the city. To achieve its aims it is indifferent to the fact that its actions cause more innocent victims. Dozens of bodies are already spread out on the roads of the martyred and destroyed city of Cuito. Our correspondent Abel Abreu reports from the area:*

*[Begin Abreu recording] A total of 48 people were killed and 62 others wounded, mostly children, the elderly, and women in a number of houses which became [word indistinct] is the preliminary figure of the shellings by UNITA since yesterday in the martyred city of Cuito. Cuito is once again dressed in black. The capital city of the province [word indistinct] is characterized by blood, powder, and mourning. The number of shells launched by UNITA against the afflicted Cuito residents is estimated at more than 4,000. The smile, which was beginning to show on the lips of thousands of people who survived the recent nine-month war, was abruptly extinguished yesterday with the renewed sound of 120, (B30,*

106), B12 cannons [words indistinct], and 60-mm and 81-mm mortars from UNITA.

The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], the National Police, and the civilian defense caused considerable losses to the enemy, killing 47 UNITA bandits and capturing assorted war materiel. The great victory scored by the government forces is not limited to the killing of UNITA soldiers and the capture of war materiel. The FAA, the National Police, and the civilian defense went further and were able to take over more than 85 percent of the city. They also occupied some outlying wards—namely, Camacuto, Pinguita, Guija, and Gabreio, areas which until yesterday were under UNITA control.

In an exclusive interview with our reporters, [name indistinct] 2d commander of FAA in Bie, said his troops are more than ever prepared to teach the enemy a lesson and finish them off. He said, quote, the story of Huambo, Uige, and Soyo will not be repeated here in Cuito. If UNITA hopes to take over Cuito because of victories scored in those areas, it is deceiving itself, for we swear to defend Cuito to the last, and we are fulfilling the legacy of the deceased Lieutenant General Alfredo Cutumbua, unquote. The clashes continue, but everything is under the control of government soldiers. [end recording]

#### Over 100 Reported Killed

LD0702134994 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Feb 94

[Text] There is violent fighting going on in the Cuito area of Angola. The latest reports tell us that more than 100 people have been killed and more than 200 have been injured. We have been informed that, despite that, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will continue the negotiations in Lusaka. On the other hand, the Angolan Government admitted it is engaging in a major military offensive action in northern Angola:

[Correspondent Mendes Oliveira] Heavy shelling continued this morning in the city of Cuito. According to the Angolan national radio correspondent in that city, the number of people who have died since the fighting resumed on Saturday [5 February] is now over 100. The government forces stated yesterday evening that they controlled 85 percent of the city, which had been under UNITA control for five months.

The UNITA leadership held an emergency meeting and decided that, despite the fighting, it will continue to be present at the talks in Lusaka and respect the unilateral cease-fire it declared in September. Despite justifying the attack on the grounds of maneuvers by the UNITA forces in Cuito, military sources in Luanda have admitted that the Angolan Armed Forces are engaged in a major offensive action all over northern Angola. They stated that they have recaptured the city of Ambriz and

that they are engaged in the attempt to recapture the oil city of Soyo and city of N'dalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte province.

Despite this recent escalation, the two delegations will today resume talks in Lusaka. The presence in Lusaka of the head of the UNAVEM [United Nations Angola Verification Mission] military mission has been used as an excuse for them to start discussion on the mandate of the UN mission and the role of the observers, leaving behind, unfinished, the difficult issue of national reconciliation.

UNITA Spokesman Jorge Valentim yesterday defended the lifting of sanctions which prevent the sale of weapons and fuel to UNITA. Valentim stated that in allowing one of the sides to be over-armed and engage in an ethnic cleansing policy, the international community is allowing the creation of new Bosnias in UNITA-controlled areas.

#### Air Force Attacks Huambo 7 Feb

MB0702124994 Jamba Vox da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Feb 94

[Excerpt] The Lusaka peace talks may be under way, but the Marxist, Leninist, and communist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] government in Luanda continues to prefer killing civilians. At about 0800 [0700 GMT] this morning, three MPLA-PT air force combat fighters flew in from Catumbela air base and destroyed a number of residential areas in the much martyred city of Huambo. A number of children, women, and old people were killed.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] A parachute system was used to guide the fragmentation and (?precision) bombs dropped over the city. Those bombs made countless civilians victims and destroyed the homes of peaceful citizens. That barbarous operation comes in the wake of the problems in Bie [Cuito], where on 5 February the MPLA-PT forces broke the unilateral cease-fire declared by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The MPLA-PT air force's attack on Huambo began at precisely 0815 this morning, shortly after International Committee of the Red Cross and Caritas aircraft had left this city's airport. Though there has been no pronouncement [words indistinct] it is known that such violations, including air raids, can have a harmful effect on the humanitarian aid process, which is trying to save the lives of people in this area. [passage omitted]

#### Government Spokesman Comments on Fighting in Cuito

LD0502224794 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Feb 94

[Excerpt] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has already admitted that the city of Cuito has been taken over by government forces. Five hours were enough for the government forces to take over the city. Luanda is blaming UNITA. In an interview

to RDP moments ago, spokesman for the Angolan President Aldomiro da Conceicao said he hoped this would not happen again:

[Begin Conceicao recording] I expect fighting will continue in Cuito, but you should not blame the resumption of fighting in Cuito on the government forces. UNITA has been engaging in offensive operations in several parts of the country and, obviously, the government has to react. I hope the fighting that resumed on the 2d in Cuito will end soon. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### UNITA Blamed for Latest Clashes

*LD0702135594 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1130 GMT 7 Feb 94*

[Excerpts] The Angolan peace talks in Lusaka are close to breakdown. The government military action in Cuito may lead UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to leave the talks. This is another chapter in the war for the government, but for Savimbi's movement words are being replaced by the law of weapons. More details from Ana Rodrigues:

[Rodrigues] [passage omitted] The government says it believed in UNITA's cease-fire declaration. But government spokesman Aldomiro Vaz da Conceicao stated that UNITA has never respected that cease-fire:

[Begin Conceicao recording] UNITA already stated last year that it was declaring a unilateral cease-fire, but it has increased its offensive action against government positions and its forces since November last year. Therefore UNITA is permanently contradicting itself. [passage omitted]

I have no doubt whatsoever in stating that it was UNITA that started the fighting because it had been engaged for a long time in troop maneuvers and in mobilizing its means to take the city of Cuito once and for all. [end recording]

[Rodrigues] There is an exchange of accusations going on between the government and UNITA, the two sides discussing peace in Lusaka. UNITA has already stated that the talks are in jeopardy at a time when they are discussing the last point on the agenda relating to the mandate of UNAVEM [United Nations Angola Verification Mission] and the role of observers. The government is more optimistic, it says there has always been fighting and, despite that, the talks have carried on. [passage omitted]

### UNITA on Resumed Fighting in Cuito, Peace Talks

*MB0602140894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Jan 94*

["Communique" issued by the UNITA Political Commission in Huambo on 5 February]

[Text] 1. (?Following) the statements of Joao de Matos, chief of General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces on 2 February 1994, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] broke the unilateral cease-fire declared by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Cuito that had been in force for more than four months.

a. Parachutes have been supplying their troops for four months, and this allowed them to get reorganized.

b. MPLA aircraft were active the whole day on 5 February 1994, coming in waves of two bombers against UNITA lines.

2. Once more the MPLA has deceived the Angolan people and the international community.

a. The MPLA claims victory in Cuito because it attacked—it was not defending. Therefore, in less than five hours it occupied positions held by UNITA Armed Forces in Cuito.

b. All authorizations for the air raids on UNITA lines were issued in Luanda.

3. UNITA's Political Commission and its General Staff have been holding a meeting since 1100 [1000 GMT] on 5 February 1994 to assess the situation. It has resolved to:

a. To try to reestablish the cease-fire unilaterally proclaimed by UNITA on 20 September 1993.

b. To explore possibilities of continuing with negotiations in Lusaka, taking into account the significant progress already achieved.

4. UNITA condemns France's invitation to the MPLA chairman to visit that country to buy weapons in exchange for oil instead of assisting the United Nations in its efforts to mediate the talks in Lusaka, because this encourages the MPLA to wage war. UNITA will once more be ready to face all challenges, the biggest of all being the universal cease-fire and peace in Angola.

[Dated] Huambo, 5 February 1994.

[Signed] UNITA's Political Commission.

### MPLA Blamed for Starting Clashes

*MB0702065294 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 6 Feb 94*

[Text] The situation was considered to be calm in the city of Cuito today, after violent clashes between government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces yesterday. The residents have taken advantage of that calm to bury the dead. Radio Angola reports that 48 people were killed and another 62 seriously wounded during clashes on 5 February. A spokesman for Cuito-based government forces told Radio Angola yesterday that his forces had not been caught by surprise and had in fact expected such clashes

to occur at any time. Radio Angola also reported that the UNITA forces were using weapons and mortars to, quote, decimate the residents of Cuito and reduce the city to ashes, unquote. Jorge Araujo, a BBC reporter, has been in touch with UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim, who has confirmed that there were fierce clashes in Cuito, adding however that the government was to blame and that it had attacked first.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] It was the government that started the clashes. In the wake of orders they received from Luanda, the government forces began the fighting. This was in line with recent remarks by General Joao de Matos, Angolan Armed Forces chief of General Staff. The clashes began at 0745 [0645 GMT] and continued until about 2000 in the evening. The situation remains critical at this stage. We, in the UNITA negotiating team, have one position: we lay the responsibility for the clashes at the door of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government. We blame the MPLA government solely and completely for the start of the clashes. Such behavior is in complete contradiction with the Lusaka peace talks.

[Araujo] What do you view as a critical situation?

[Valentim] It is a critical situation because the clashes assumed absolutely maximum dimensions. The government took certain UNITA positions. There were successive waves of bombings against military positions and civilian targets. This is a very serious threat to peace in Angola.

[Araujo] Are the clashes continuing at this point?

[Valentim] I cannot give you any more details but, seeing that this was in line with government plans, it is possible that clashes are continuing. For instance, the observers and mediators here in Lusaka are deeply concerned about the situation and believe these clashes must cease because they can be harmful to the search for peace in Angola. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Aldemiro Vaz da Conceicao, spokesman for the Angolan Government team to the Lusaka peace talks, has granted an interview to the Portuguese Radio Broadcasting Corporation, RDP, in which he rejected UNITA's version of the events. He added that the government had the duty to respond to UNITA attacks on civilians and on territorial integrity.

Today, AFP quoted UNITA's Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan Radio, as saying that the UNITA leadership had held a special meeting in Huambo and that it had decided unilaterally to reestablish the cease-fire in Cuito.

#### Lifting of Arms Ban Sought

LD0602234894 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2300 GMT 6 Feb 94

[Excerpt] This has been another bloody weekend, this time in Bie Province. The Angolan government now

occupies 80 percent of Cuito following another day of intense fighting. More than 50 people are believed to have died. Hence the peace process is threatened once more. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] wants the ban on the sale of arms and oil to be lifted. Luis Henrique Pereira reports.

[Pereira] UNITA is accusing the Angolan Government of being solely responsible for the renewed fighting, mainly in the city of Cuito. In a communique signed by Jorge Valentim, spokesman for the UNITA team at the Lusaka talks, UNITA said that the negotiations are now inevitably affected by the fresh fighting on Saturday morning. If the situation deteriorates, UNITA has threatened to end the dialogue with the government because there is now much mistrust. UNITA also wants the sanctions preventing the sale of arms to UNITA to be lifted. The sanctions were ordered in September by the United Nations. Jorge Valentim said that Bosnias are being created in the UNITA areas. He added that one side is armed to its teeth and the other side is limited to buying arms [as heard]. [passage omitted]

#### Fighting Said Jeopardizing Talks

LD0702145194 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Feb 94

[Excerpt] Fighting in Cuito has put in jeopardy the Angolan peace talks taking place in Lusaka. The Union of the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is blaming the government for the cease-fire violation. UNITA is even questioning the continuation of the peace negotiations. Alcides Sakala, UNITA representative in Brussels, stated that his movement wants the dialogue but the government's attitude does not allow this:

[Begin Sakala recording] We believe there is no military solution for Angola's problem. We need to find a solution through negotiations, a peace solution. But for as long as the government persists in this irresponsible and criminal policy, we believe this is an attack, a serious attack on the Angolan peace process, and the government is still persisting in this irresponsible strategy. We believe that we need to find peace for Angola, we need to negotiate it. [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### U.S. Envoy's Meeting With UNITA Official Reported

LD0602234094 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Feb 94

[Text] The Angolan peace talks could be threatened. RDP has learned that the U.S. ambassador to Angola has been meeting Jorge Valentim [information secretary and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] representative at talks] in Lusaka. UNITA has blamed the Angolan Government for the fighting in Cuito. Jorge Valentim, of UNITA's political leadership,

told us a few minutes ago about the efforts the United States is making with a view to ensuring that the negotiations continue.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] [words indistinct] The observers are calling for an end to the war. They are appealing for the war to end.

[Unidentified correspondent] Are the Lusaka talks threatened at the moment?

[Valentim] Well, the government's bellicose adventures are not conducive to peace and cause uneasy negotiations. But we are committed to continuing the talks. [words indistinct] We do not agree with these militaristic adventures that are threatening peace in Angola. [end recording]

### Lesotho

#### Opposition Leader Charged With Inciting Soldiers To Revolt

MB0602172394 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Feb 94 p 2X

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Lesotho's main opposition leader Everistus Sekhonyane has been charged with sedition after he allegedly incited soldiers to revolt.

The Basotho National Party leader was granted bail and the case was postponed until February 18. He allegedly told a gathering in Maseru in November that soldiers needed to arm themselves and that the ruling Basotho-land Congress Party planned to disband the army. Five soldiers and three civilians died in a series of clashes between rival forces in the army last month.

### Malawi

#### Speaker Postpones 8 Feb Parliament Session

EA0502192394 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 5 Feb 94

[Text] The speaker's office in Zomba has announced the postponement of the sitting of Parliament which was scheduled for Tuesday, 8 February. In an announcement, the speaker's office is advising all members not to travel to Zomba. The announcement said a date for the next sitting of parliament will be advised later.

### Mozambique

#### Renamo's Ngonhamo Discusses Secret Military Training

MB0702140594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Feb 94

[Report by Emilio Manhique]

[Excerpt] The big news today might have been that the training and refresher course for commanding and other senior officers of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM] began today. That course is being attended by 50 men from both sides.

However, what really arrested the attention of those present—including guests such as UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello, among others—were the remarks made by Lieutenant General Mateus Ngonhamo, of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, armed forces. After thanking Portugal for its role in the formation of the FADM forces, Lt. Gen. Ngonhamo proceeded to cause controversy when he said that all countries posed a threat to Mozambique. He was referring to the role that the FADM are supposed to play.

That Renamo military officer also noted that certain Mozambicans are secretly training troops and hiding weapons, directly accusing General Eduardo Nihia, Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, Party first secretary for Nampula Province, of being involved in the training of 1,000 men. At this point, Lt. Gen. Ngonhamo affirmed that the United Nations has been informed and that a commission (sent) to investigate the matter had been prevented from working on the ground.

Indicating that the United Nations had not done that work, UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello shook his head while Ngonhamo made those remarks. [sentence as heard] Later, Aldo Ajello told journalists that he was unaware of that problem but he added that he will order an investigation if it is indeed true.

Subsequently, we interviewed Lieutenant General Tobias Dai, of the Mozambique Armed Forces, who expressed great surprise about those serious accusations by Mateus Ngonhamo. Nonetheless, he said that, should they be true, the government will take note and will try to investigate the matter on the ground. [passage omitted]

#### Assembly Areas Slad Overcrowded by Renamo Troops

MB0502192594 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 5 Feb 94

[Text] The former rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement in Mozambique has moved so many of its guerrillas into the newly opened assembly points that the camps are already overcrowded. UN Operations in Mozambique says the big influx of Renamo members took place at two assembly areas which were opened early this week. Each was designed to accommodate 500 men, but on Wednesday [2 February] 723 Renamo guerrillas arrived at Mocubela in the northern Province of Zambezia, and further south at Savane in Sofala Province 928 Renamo members arrived.

Throughout the country there are now nearly 18,000 government soldiers and about 11,000 Renamo guerrillas in assembly areas. The men are being disarmed

under a peace agreement signed by the government and Renamo in October 1992. Under the terms of the agreement a total of about 80,000 men should go to the assembly points. Fifteen thousand men from each side are to be incorporated into a new unified defense force while the rest are to be demobilized.

### Namibia

#### North Korean Embassy Closes Following 'Irregularities'

MB0502142294 Windhoek *DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans* 31 Jan 94 pp 1-2

[Report by Chris Vermaak]

[Excerpts] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea), one of SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] biggest former ideological allies in the propaganda and armed struggle, has closed its embassy and trade mission in Windhoek virtually overnight, sold its assets, left behind an unpaid telephone account, and left the country like a "thief in the night." The Korean diplomats left the country under a cloud of alleged financial and other irregularities after they allegedly said in diplomatic circles that Namibia is not "productive enough for business." There are unanswered questions concerning the manner in which the North Koreans allegedly tried to convert huge amounts of Namibian dollars to U.S. dollars before leaving the country.

A spokesman for the government says that he can confirm, unofficially, that the embassy is closed and that personnel, including the ambassador, have already returned to North Korea. "They left the country like thieves in the night." He said that it is not acceptable protocol to expect the government to announce that a diplomatic mission is about to close. "It is their prerogative to make such an announcement." No one would comment on future trade ties between the two countries. Earlier, personnel of the North Korean Embassy were under suspicion following a transaction concerning two luxury Toyota vehicles which they allegedly tried to export to Angola. Two diplomats were subsequently asked to return to North Korea. [passage omitted]

Sources revealed to *DIE REPUBLIKEIN* that the North Koreans had been leaving the country one by one since December last year. The ambassador, Kim Pyong-ki, left the country quietly on 18 January without greeting anyone. [passage omitted] It came to light last week that the trade mission had not paid its telephone bill of approximately 1,800 rands. Sources say that the North Koreans tried to convert large amounts of Namibian dollars at a bank in the city for U.S. dollars. They could, however, not convert all the money after the bank questioned the source of the money and informed the Central Bank. One of the senior members of the embassy apparently left the country on 7 January with an unidentified box. It was tightly wrapped in paper and officially

sealed. At the airport he apparently refused to allow the box to be inspected, citing diplomatic immunity. It was apparently not subjected to a check. The Embassy of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) said, upon inquiry, that it has no intention of leaving the country.

#### Deputy Justice Minister Denies Ousting

MB0402192994 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN in English* 31 Jan 94 p 2

[Text] Vekuii Rukoro, deputy minister of justice, has vehemently denied a report in Friday's edition of *THE NAMIBIAN* to the effect that he was ousted from Cabinet.

In a hard hitting statement on Friday, Rukoro also denied that he had voiced criticism of lack of Government action concerning the alleged involvement of Minister of Justice, Ngarikutuke Tjirirange, and deputy Home Affairs minister, Nangolo Ithete, in illegal ostrich dealing. He said that no such subject had been discussed at Cabinet.

On the subject of his future attendance at Cabinet meetings, Rukoro said that "following an amicable and comradely discussion between the Right Honourable Prime Minister and myself it was agreed that my regular attendance at Cabinet meetings was no longer necessary in view of the following: as a rule, Deputy Ministers do not attend Cabinet meetings in their own right but only in the absence of their substantive Ministers whom they are deputising; His Excellency, the President, however, has the power to invite any deputy minister to attend a particular session or all sessions of Cabinet by way of a special consideration.

"Since I was President of the NNF [Namibian National Front] and SWANU [South-West African National Union] when I was initially appointed as deputy minister, it was agreed between HE [His Excellency] the President and myself that by virtue of my leadership of NNF and SWANU, I shall be made a regular attendant of Cabinet meetings.

I resigned the aforesaid positions last September and ever since then, strictly speaking, I had no justification attending Cabinet meetings in my own right.

"It is therefore clear that the decision mutually arrived at between the Prime Minister and myself is nothing but a normal regularisation of my position and status as ordinary deputy minister in Government on a par with other deputy ministers."

Rukoro concluded by saying that both he and the Prime Minister were "happy" with this arrangement.

## Zimbabwe

### South Africa's Coetsee Arrives in Harare for Talks

*MB0702140994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1144 GMT 7 Feb 94*

[Text] Harare Feb 7 SAPA—South African Justice and Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee arrived in Harare on Monday [7 February] for wide-ranging talks with his Zimbabwean judicial and security counterparts, in a visit that marks the full normalisation of relations between the two neighbouring countries.

The trip follows the first meeting between President F.W. de Klerk and President Robert Mugabe in Gaborone, Botswana, on January 26, ending 14 years of arms-length diplomacy between Pretoria and the man seen as Africa's most bitter critic of apartheid.

The one-day trip comprises meetings with Zimbabwe Justice Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa, Defence Minister Moven Mahachi and Home Affairs Minister Dumiso Dabengwa.

Mr Coetsee told reporters on arrival at Harare airport that he would be discussing the administration of justice between the two countries including re-establishing their extradition treaty, which expired in 1986. "We have determined an agenda which will support the better administration of justice in our region," he said as his

meeting with Mr Mnangagwa opened in the parliament building. "We have so many issues in common." Mr Mnangagwa noted that there were "no more obstacles to us to meet and exchange views".

Mr Coetsee, who was accompanied by Justice Department Director General Jasper Noeth, denied reports that he would raise the issue of five South African-hired secret agents—three Zimbabwean citizens and two Britons—serving life sentences in prison for their involvement in espionage, assassination and sabotage directed against African National Congress targets in Zimbabwe in the mid-eighties when ex-president P.W. Botha's campaign to "destabilise" South Africa's black-ruled neighbours was at its height. The issue was "definitely not on our agenda", he said.

Mr Coetsee, invited by the Zimbabwe Government, is the third South African cabinet minister to visit Zimbabwe in less than a year.

Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villers was first when he visited in May last year for the low-profile signing of an agreement to allow Zimbabwe to draw power from Eskom's [Electricity Supply Commission] Matimba power station.

Finance Minister Derek Keys went later in the year for a meeting on trade issues that was kept secret until weeks afterwards.

## Benin

### President Soglo Explains Devaluation to Army Officers

AB0402172594 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-  
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT  
2 Feb 94

[Excerpts] The head of state continues his consultations with the active forces of the nation. This morning, it was the senior military officers' turn to be received by the president. The meeting, which took place at the presidential palace, centered around only one subject—the devaluation of the CFA franc and the accompanying measures.

For three hours, senior officers of our Armed Forces listened attentively to President Soglo's message. The head of state explained at length the reasons for this unavoidable devaluation. He also stressed the effective taking of our destiny into our hands since Africa has ceased to be political pawn now that there is an end to the division of the world into blocs. Finally, the head of state stressed the need to consume locally produced items. To this end, he announced his plans to rehabilitate certain abandoned projects, such as the corn mill at Bohicon, the Save sugar factory, and Adjarala dam.

The head of state did not announce any spectacular measures, but his message went down well. The officers understood the head of state's explanation. [passage omitted]

The military officers used this occasion to present some of their grievances to the head of state. The meeting took place in a calm atmosphere. Concluding, the head of state expressed confidence in the future of Benin and Africa. We have the capacity to manage the situation, he said.

[Begin Soglo recording] We have acquired the habit of consuming what we do not manufacture. We must produce the things in our country that we can consume, whether it is sugar produced locally or in the subregion, whether it is horny....[pauses] There are a lot of things that we have which, either through snobbishness, by habit, or by laziness because somebody was buying it for us, we continue to consume. These are things that we do not produce in our country. Now we are being asked to look around us, to find out what we can consume locally. Little by little, we will take off again. I think this is the real problem we have to solve. If we decide on the spur of the moment to create our own currency in this period of disorder, we can do that, but we should have done that earlier so that we would have been used to devaluation. In countries like those in Latin America, there is devaluation practically every year. People are used to it and act accordingly. We have not known this for 46 years. That is why we have this traumatic feeling about devaluation. I think that the whole of Africa will have a reawakening, and I think we have the capacity to bear it. [end recording]

### Government Condemns Kidnapping of Official

AB0502182394 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-  
Television du Benin Radio in French 2115 GMT  
4 Feb 94

[Summary From Poor Reception] "The subprefect of Bouk-  
oumbe was kidnapped yesterday. In this connection, the  
Ministry of Interior, Security, and Territorial Administra-  
tion has issued the following statement: There has been  
another criminal act in the Atakora Region. The subprefect  
of Boukoumbe, Mr. (Francis Hesso Tomlimeli) was kid-  
napped yesterday near [name indistinct] 27 km from Bouk-  
oumbe." The minister of interior, security, and territorial  
administration is trying to find those responsible for this  
act. In a statement issued this morning he said this criminal  
act was the work of some armed bandits. "These armed  
bandits supposedly belong to a gang of former torturers of  
the Beninese people. According to the statement, this  
kidnapping demonstrates clearly that the antidemocratic  
forces have not disarmed yet. This is a very serious criminal  
act which the Beninese people and government condemn  
strongly because they want peace, tolerance, and security  
which are necessary for the country's economic revival and  
the consolidation of the democratic process embarked  
upon since the national conference of the active forces. The  
Beninese Government warns seriously the perpetrators of  
this sordid act as well as their accomplices both within and  
outside the country and who are supporting and assisting  
them against the consequences of their action and it holds  
them responsible for the life and safety of the Boukoumbe  
subprefect. The Beninese Government, therefore, demands  
the immediate and unconditional release of the subprefect.  
In any case, the statement went on, the Beninese Govern-  
ment is determined to fight banditry in all its forms and it  
will take necessary measures to annihilate these bandits  
who have deliberately chosen to go against the desire of our  
people."

## Guinea-Bissau

### Opposition Leader Cleared of Plotting Coup Charges

LD0402213394 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network  
in Portuguese 2000 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Passages contained within quotation marks are  
recorded]

[Text] Joao da Costa has been cleared of charges [of  
plotting an attempted coup]. The opposition candidate to  
Guinea-Bissau's presidential elections has just been cleared  
of charges at Guinea-Bissau's Supreme Military Court.  
After the verdict was pronounced the first thing Joao da  
Costa did was to talk to us:

[Da Costa] "There were 14 defendants on trial at the  
Supreme Military Court and only three of them were  
cleared of charges: Joao da Costa, Tarmo (Anawai), and Gil  
(Sanha)."

[Announcer] That was a relieved Joao da Costa.

[Da Costa] "Thank God. I have just witnessed one of the greatest injustices ever."

[Announcer] That was Joao da Costa talking to Luis Ferreira. The leader of Guinea-Bissau's PRD [Democratic Renewal Party] has no doubt that had there not been international pressure his conviction would have been certain:

[Da Costa] "That is the regime. Had it been anyone else but Joao da Costa, I am sure they would have also been convicted. It is all because I am Joao da Costa, one of the opposition leaders, and international pressure helped me in being cleared."

### Official Predicts Elections To Be Held in Spring

AB0602174294 Paris AFP in French 1921 GMT  
4 Feb 94

[Text] Lisbon, 4 Feb (AFP)—The first pluralist elections will probably take place in April or May in Guinea-Bissau if they do not take place on 27 March as planned because of the delay during the preliminary phase. Mr. Helder Proenca, member of the political bureau of the African Party For the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, the ruling party, reported this on 4 February in Lisbon.

Helder Proenca, who tackled issues relating to the ongoing electoral process in his country with Portuguese authorities, said that the possible delay in their preparation cannot justify the postponement of the election for the end of the year.

The Portuguese newspaper PUBLICO wrote on 4 February that the president of the Republic, Joao Bernardo Vieira, candidate in the presidential election, wishes to maintain the date of 27 March despite the "technical impossibility" of the organization of the election already recognized by the National Electoral Commission and in which all legalized political parties are represented.

Six candidates have already been registered but they have not officially presented their candidacy because the date of the census of voters has not yet been set, the daily said, recalling that only registered voters on electoral lists are eligible.

## Mali

### President Names Foreign Minister as Premier

AB0402220594 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] The following is a communique from the Presidency on the appointment of a new prime minister issued as Decree No. 94 PRM of 4 February:

Article 1: Prime Minister Sekou Sow's appointment has been terminated.

Article 2: Mr. Ibrahim Boubacar Keita has been appointed prime minister.

The following is Decree No. 94066 PRM of 4 February relating to the appointment of the members of the government:

The president of the Republic, in accordance with Article 38 of our Constitution and upon the proposal of the prime minister, has agreed to appoint Mrs. Sy Khadiatou Sow to the post of minister of foreign affairs, Malians abroad, and African integration. He also confirms the appointment of the other cabinet ministers in their current positions.

[In its report on the new prime minister, Dakar PANA in French at 1359 GMT on 4 February adds:

"Unlike his predecessor, Mr. Keita belongs to the Alliance for Democracy in Mali. He was born in 1945. He was also in charge of Malians abroad and African integration."]

### Mandate Outlined

AB0402230394 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Statement by Ahmed al-Madani Diallo, secretary general to the presidency, in Bamako on 4 February—recorded]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Abdoulaye Sekou Sow has tendered his resignation to the head of state, who has accepted it and extended his thanks to Abdoulaye Sekou Sow for the services he rendered to Mali while holding this high office.

Following this resignation, the head of state has appointed Ibrahim Boubacar Keita as prime minister. Following their various discussions and an in-depth analysis of the country's social, economic, and political situation as well as the international political and economic situation, the head of state gave the prime minister a mandate which includes the following basic points:

1. To reinforce the social cohesion, peace, and security in a country where rule of law prevails.
2. To control the consequences of the devaluation by trying to limit the social costs as much as possible.
3. To restore state authority by respecting our rules and regulations.
4. To restore confidence by initiating permanent dialogue between the government, the various social partners, the civilian community, and the political parties.
5. To organize a meeting with all our social partners to discuss their fundamental concerns.
6. To reinforce the unity and cohesion of Malian democracy.
7. To guarantee rights and freedoms.
8. To reassess and safeguard the cultural heritage.
9. To solve through consensus the country's major problems, including the education problem, the national pact, the [word indistinct] decentralization, employment issues, the major issues of foreign policy, and environmental issues.

10. To initiate economic recovery by restoring confidence, creating an atmosphere conducive to national production, and promoting the private sector.

11. To initiate sustained actions in the rural sector, which remains the priority sector in our economic and social development policy.

12. To improve industries, mines and energy, and infrastructure.

13. To reorganize public finances in a transparent manner by imposing budgetary discipline and avoiding waste.

14. To get the administration to set to work by bringing it closer to the people and reorganizing it.

15. To initiate a consistent youth employment policy.

16. To promote solidarity with the elderly, children, the handicapped, and the underprivileged.

17. To outline a consultative framework with social groups to monitor in a transparent manner the social pact, the different commissions, and the students' memorandum.

18. To promote women's affairs.

19. To reform the education system by reinforcing basic education.

20. To improve health and control demographic growth with the people's cooperation.

21. To work toward African integration and joint management of our common borders.

22. To promote sustained action in favor of our compatriots abroad.

23. To reinforce cooperation with foreign countries and institutions of bilateral and international cooperation while respecting our national sovereignty and safeguarding our interests.

In accordance with Article 38 of our Constitution, the head of state, on the recommendation of the prime minister, has accepted the appointment of Mrs. Sy Khadiatou Sow as minister of foreign affairs and Malians abroad and African Integration and reconfirms the appointment of the cabinet ministers in their respective posts. [passage omitted]

#### Seen as 'Best Possible Compromise'

AB0502205094 Paris AFP in French 0959 GMT  
5 Feb 94

[Text] Dakar, 5 Feb (AFP)—New Malian Prime Minister Ibrahim Boubacar Keita appears to be the best possible compromise between President Alpha Oumar Konare's anxiety to "govern at the center" and the desire of the radical leaders of the Alliance for Democracy in Mali [ADEMA] to run the government as the majority party.

An authoritative source told AFP that "it is the best solution," adding that the appointment of Boubacar Keita, former minister of foreign affairs, "should cool tempers." The new prime minister offers certain guarantees to both camps—the ADEMA big shots and President Alpha Konare—which have been been flying at each other for several

months now. The former camp wants a "powerful government" and the latter is criticized for its April 1993 choice of Prime Minister Abdoulaye Sekou Sow, who represented the civil society.

As a founding member of the executive committee, ADEMA's highest political organ, the 49-year-old Keita is a "man of the fold," as the party's radical wing was demanding. However, he is also a trusted aide of the head of state, and was the deputy director of his presidential campaign, and then his spokesman after the 1992 elections.

ADEMA's leaders who intend to "govern alone" will be reassured by the fact that Aboubacar Keita is a "politician." They will interpret his appointment as "a step by the president toward the party," an authoritative source in Dakar told AFP. Immediately after his appointment, Aboubacar Keita hurried to reappoint the government of his predecessor with the sole exception that Mrs. Sy Khadiatou Sow, member of ADEMA and currently governor of Bamako region, succeeded him as minister of foreign affairs.

This decision has been interpreted as a gesture made to reassure the other parties in government that Mali cannot entertain a new political crisis, less than two years after Alpha Konare's accession to power. Today, the leaders of the presidential group affirm that "basically, there was no reason" to ignite another ministerial reshuffle, three months after the previous one which was marked by the strengthening of the presence of radical members of ADEMA.

The abrupt departure of Abdoulaye Sekou Sow, who on 2 February presented the fait accompli "because he felt abandoned by all," according to his aides, did not permit the president "to push his analysis further."

#### Labor Minister Reportedly Resigns

AB0502224594 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 5 Feb 94

[Text] A communique has just reached us. The minister of the Rally for Democracy and Progress [RDP] party—the party led by Almamy Sylla—has reportedly resigned from the government formed yesterday by the new prime minister, Ibrahim Boubacar Keita. We are giving you this information pending confirmation from the general secretariat of the presidency. It is worth noting that Ousmane Omarou Sidibe, minister of employment, civil service, and labor, is the only RDP member of the new government.

#### Two Parties Withdraw

AB0602141594 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT  
6 Feb 94

[Text] Dakar, Feb 6 (AFP)—Mali's new Prime Minister Ibrahim Boubacar Keita was facing a serious political crisis Sunday [6 February], just two days after being appointed, because of an unexpected withdrawal of two parties from the governing coalition.

The National Congress of Democratic Initiative (CNID) has not made public its reasons for the departure, announced Sunday by its ruling committee, but one faction has complained of the government's "unpopularity".

It had three cabinet ministers covering justice, mining, energy and water. [as received]

The Assembly for Democracy and Progress (RPD) pulled out its one minister, for youth and sport, complaining that it had not been consulted on the new list of government members.

The new premier, from the Alliance for Malian Democracy (ADEMA) of President Alpha Oumar Konare, had returned everyone to their former posts.

Both withdrawing parties had only joined the government last April. During the last few weeks the CNID had led a strong campaign against the former premier, Abdoulaye Sekou Sow, accusing him of not implementing the government programme and calling for a government of national unity.

The radical wing of ADEMA wants the party to govern on its own.

#### Further on Parties' Pullout

AB0602182394 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 6 Feb 94

[Text] The National Committee for Democratic Initiative [CNID] decided yesterday to put an end to its participation in the government without giving any reason, according to a statement issued by the Steering Committee of the party. The CNID was represented in the government by three ministers: Yoro Diakite, in charge of mines, energy and water resources; Amidou Diabate, minister of justice and keeper of the seals; and Abdoulaye Diop, in charge of construction, town planning and housing.

The Rally for Democracy and Progress, represented in the government by Mr. Ousmane Oumarou Sidibe, minister of employment, civil service, and labor, also resigned yesterday.

However, the two parties reaffirmed their readiness to help solve the country's problems. But for the time being, it is not known if the resignation of the two parties has been accepted by new Prime Minister Ibrahim Boubacar Keita.

#### New Cabinet Announced

AB0702102194 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 7 Feb 94

[Text] Following the decision by the National Committee for Democratic Initiative and the Rally for Democracy and Progress to withdraw from the government over the weekend, new Prime Minister Ibrahim Boubacar Keita reshuffled the cabinet last night. The list of the new Government of the Republic of Mali is as follows:

MINISTER OF STATE:	
Defense	TRAORE, Djonkounda
MINISTER OF:	
Employment, Civil Service and Labor	Ag ERLAF, Mohamed
Health, Solidarity and the Elderly	SIDIBE, Modibo, Police Superintendent

Cottage Industry and Tourism	HAIDARA, Fatou, Mrs.
Youth and Sports	COULIBALY, Boubacar Kar-amoko
Rural Development and Environment	SY, Boubacar Sada
Secondary and Higher Education and Scientific Research	DICKO, Moustapha
Territorial Administration and Security	SAMAKE, Sada, Lt. Col.
Culture and Communication	KAMISSOKO, Cheickna Dettete
Equipment and Transportation	TRAORE, Bakary Koniba
Finance and Trade	CISSE, Soumaila
Basic Education	SAMASSEKOU, Adama
Foreign Affairs, Migrations Abroad, and African Integration	SOW, Sy Kadiatou, Mrs.
Mines, Energy and Hydraulics	DIAWARA, Cheickna Seydou Ditiiani
Justice and Keeper of the Seals	DIARRA, Boubacar Gaoussou

This reshuffle brings the number of ministries down from 17 to 15, 10 of which are headed by members of the Alliance for Democracy in Mali [ADEMA]. New Ministers Cheickna Seydou Diawara and Boubacar Gaoussou Diarra are both ADEMA members.

[At the end of the cast, the announcer corrects himself as follows: "I have just been reminded that Boubacar Gaoussou Diarra, minister of justice and keeper of the seals, is not a member of ADEMA."]

## Niger

#### Tuareg Groups To Resume Dialogue With Government

AB0602224294 Paris AFP in French 1932 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Text] Niamey, 4 Feb (AFP)—Four movements of the Tuareg rebellion in Niger, meeting under the umbrella of the Coordination of the Armed Resistance (CRA), have agreed to resume dialogue with the government and set up an "executive bureau" presided over by Mano Dayak, a CRA communique points out. According to this communique published in Niamey today by the weekly LE REPUBLICAIN (close to the Tuareg community), the next meeting, the date for which was not specified, is expected to take place in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, the very place where a series of negotiations ended in failure last November.

In an interview with AFP, government spokesman Mactar Diallo confirmed the authorities' "readiness" in participating in such a meeting. He hoped that "facilitating" countries (France, Algeria, and Burkina Faso) would intervene again to help fix the date.

In its communique, the CRA stressed its willingness to once again "prove its good faith" but warned that it does not envisage "signing a new truce" during this meeting. It criticizes the Niger Government for "not being able to take

advantage" of the truce observed from February 1993 to January this year "to create the necessary conditions for frank and sincere dialogue leading to peace."

In the opinion of the CRA, the Ouagadougou meeting "should allow for the designation of a mediating country, draw up a timetable and the places of meetings for possible political negotiations." The communique specifies that these decisions were made "at a meeting held from 25 January to 2 February in the Tenere" (desert of northern Niger) in the presence of leaders of the four movements—Front for the Liberation of Air and Azaouak (FLAA); Revolutionary Army for the Liberation of Northern Niger (ARLN); Front for the Liberation of Tamoust (FLT), and the Patriotic Front for the Liberation of the Sahara (FPLS).

At the end of meeting, participants set up an executive bureau, the "supreme organ" of the resistance, composed of the following: president, Mano Dayak (FLT leader); vice presidents, Rissa Ag Boula (FLAA leader) and Mohammed Abdoulmoumine (ARLN leader); spokesman Aoutchei Kriska; secretary general, Idil Ag-Ayaha; social affairs, Assadek Gagidan; and finance, Mohammed Ewanghe.

The Tuareg community of Niger is estimated at 750,000—10 percent of the country's population. Their rebellion, which was launched in November 1991, has left 99 persons dead, according to official toll.

#### France Names Mediator

LD0602145594 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 6 Feb 94

[Excerpt] France has just appointed a mediator between the Niger authorities and Tuareg rebels. Jean-Francois Nodinet was received by Niger President Mahamane Ousmane yesterday afternoon. [passage omitted]

#### Nigeria

##### Kaduna, Ibadan Meetings Discuss Upcoming Conference

AB0602174794 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 4 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Party politics may be banned in Nigeria and political statements critical of General Sani Abacha's regime outlawed, but apparently that doesn't stop Nigerians speaking out. With only days left for Nigerians to offer their ideas about the proposed national conference, two meetings—one in Kaduna in the north, the other in Ibadan in the southwest—have been far from mealy-mouthed in their offerings. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin Odunfa recording] The two meetings in Kaduna and Ibadan this week are part of the nationwide search for what has been described as a more equitable framework for national unity in the light of the crisis which followed the annulment of last year's presidential election. The two meetings reflect the widespread disenchantment with both the Babangida military regime and military rule generally.

The Ibadan meeting is an ethnic gathering by traditional rulers and so-called leaders of thought in western Nigeria to draw up a Yoruba memorandum for the constitutional conference. The Yoruba leaders are still smarting under the annulment of the presidential election believed to have been won by Bashorun Moshood Abiola, a Yoruba man. They are therefore insisting that Nigeria's political problems could be solved only on the basis of that election. A report from Ibadan today said that the Yoruba leaders were also proposing that Nigeria be turned into a loose federation of eight powerful regions with a weakened central government which will be responsible mainly for foreign affairs and defense against external aggression.

On their own, the traditional rulers are requesting constitutional recognition of their status and the assignment to them of specific roles in national affairs. They said that they would submit their memorandum to the conference commission on Monday [7 February], three days to the closing date.

The Kaduna meeting, organized by the Ahmadu Bello University, is being attended by political leaders and academics drawn from all parts of Nigeria. The key speakers are former military rulers, General Olusegun Obasanjo and Muhammadu Buhari, both of whom pulled no punches in denouncing the regime of their former colleague, President Ibrahim Babangida for bringing Nigeria to its present prostrate political and economic situation. The meeting is considering, among other issues, Gen. Obasanjo's suggestion that Gen. Sani Abacha should announce a definite tenure for his government and that the decisions of the constitutional conference should be subject to approval only at a national referendum. [end recording]

##### Government Issues List of Banned Imports, Exports

AB0402193194 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] The Federal Government has released the list of items banned from being imported and exported under the fiscal and monetary policy for this year. The items prohibited from being imported include vegetables, textiles of all types, domestic articles, and wares made of plastic materials. Those that cannot be exported include raw hides and skins, timber, leather, and raw palm kernel. The items are contained in the monetary and credit guidelines of the Central Bank, just published in Lagos.

##### Illegal Immigrants Flock to Northeast After CFA Devaluation

AB0602211494 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 6 Feb 94

[Text] Lagos, Feb 6 (AFP)—Illegal immigrants from neighbouring states have flocked into northeastern Nigeria since the devaluation of the CFA franc on January 11, the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reported Sunday [6 February]. The agency said the immigrants have invaded Yola,

capital of Adamawa state following the devaluation, which was accompanied by the pegging of the Nigerian currency at 22 naira to the dollar.

The Nigerian government decision to peg the currency against the dollar, announced at the same time as the 1994 budget, enhanced the value of the naira against the CFA franc, said NAN. Before the government decision, 1,000 CFA francs could buy 140 naira on the black market. Now they could only buy 65 naira.

NAN said the immigrants were mostly from neighbouring Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Mali, and mainly old men with wives and children. It gave no figure for how many people were involved.

The head of immigration in the state, Aliyu Abdullahi, told NAN that some of the aliens were also from Algeria and war-afflicted Sudan.

NAN said the male immigrants had sought employment in low-paid work such as the construction industry, or as gatemen, nightwatchmen. Women are trying to work as hairdressers.

## Togo

### Legislative Elections Held 6 February

#### Borders Closed

AB0402135694 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Communique issued by the Territorial and Security Administration Ministry on 4 February; place not given]

[Text] In line with the first round of the legislative elections slated for 6 February, the land borders with Benin and Burkina Faso will be closed from 1800 on 5 February to 1200 on 7 February. The western border [with Ghana] remains closed.

#### Curfew Suspended

AB0402140094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 4 Feb 94

[Communique issued by the Territorial and Security Administration Ministry on 4 February; place not given]

[Text] In line with the first round of the legislative elections slated for 6 February, intercity movement is forbidden for all vehicles except for priority vehicles, such as Gendarmerie and police vehicles, ambulances, media vehicles, and vehicles with special license plates. Movement within a city is authorized.

In order to facilitate vote counting and release the results of the election, the curfew in force from midnight to 0500 is lifted from 6 to 7 February throughout the national territory.

### Eyadema Addresses Nation

AB0602153694 Kara Radio Kara in French 1300 GMT 5 Feb 93

[Address to the nation by President Gnassingbe Eyadema; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Togolese, the parliamentary election campaign has ended. You will vote tomorrow in a sovereign manner as free and responsible citizens. I noticed that the Fourth Republic's first parliamentary election campaign took place peacefully; freedom of speech for all was respected. This is proof of your political maturity. Everyone was able to express himself fully and was granted the same access to the state media. Few countries in the world can boast of showing such a high degree of democratic principle. I wish to thank all those who assisted in organizing elections—the International Monitoring Committee; foreign countries which sent us experts and election material; the National Electoral Commission, which worked with all the political forces through consensus; the government and the administration which worked relentlessly so that everything will be ready on time; and the Supreme Court, which is carrying out its constitutional mission by respecting people's rights. I must not fail to thank all those citizens who helped in issuing and distributing voter cards. Their action is even more worthy considering the fact that violence caused by people from outside tried to destabilize our country once again; it caused death and desolation in our capital and its surroundings.

The choice you are about to make is a decisive one for our country. I will respect whichever choice you make in accordance with the democratic law established by our Constitution. I am pleased that the elections will be held in the presence of several international observers. We are happy to welcome them. We also thank them for the selfless contribution they have been making to our democratic development. Our democracy is transparent so they are free to carry out their important mission the way they wish. On the eve of the elections, I wish to remind you of certain basic principles in my capacity as head of state and guarantor of national unity. I will direct all my energy to ensuring that democratic regulations, which require everyone to respect the Constitution, are followed.

After this long transitional period, our country needs stability and order. One cannot call for democracy and resort to violence at the same time. Similarly, one cannot call for respect for the law of the ballot boxes and incite people to rebellion at the same time. As a head of state, elected through universal suffrage for a five-year term of office, I will assume my high mission by serving you. My duty is to enable our country to resume its march forward on a sound footing with the contribution of the new assembly to be elected. I hope that your choice will enable our dear Togo to recover political stability without which nothing good can be undertaken. There is no magic solution to our problems. We have the solution, you have the solution, and it demands that each of us should get back to work and that the people's interests prevail over those of the political class. I hope that while voting freely and sovereignly, you

will keep in mind these two periods: the 24 and ½ years that we spend together and the three years of transition that we are currently going through. At the end of this transition, do not fail to support all those who are ready to help our country set back to work.

Democracy is not anarchy, laxity, or confiscation of the people's will. Democracy is discipline and the desire to serve the people. It is also self-denial and mutual respect. In democracy each citizen can express his preferences, but a multiparty system must not make people forget the national interest. Tomorrow's poll should enable people to express our different leanings, but in the absolute respect for our unity as well as ethnic and geographic peculiarities. There may be among us different leanings, but there is only one people. I hope that each Togolese will remember this before going to the poll. After the elections, my main concern will be to strive for reconciliation among all the sons of our people and to enable each of us to participate in the activities of national life. Before concluding, I should not forget to stress that an election is also a peaceful competition.

I would like to wish each of the candidates good luck, and may the best win. To you fellow countrymen and women, I wish that you choose the candidates that you will deem the best. I call on you to eagerly go the polls and do this in a calm atmosphere as well as in discipline so that in the days ahead our country can proudly recover all its lost positions in the comity of nations.

Long live Togo! Long live the Republic! Long live democracy!

#### No Incidents Reported

AB0602214494 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 6 Feb 94

[Text] The 1.9 million voters duly registered on the electoral register were called to the polls today for the first round of the legislative elections in 4,639 polling stations spread throughout the country. Following the withdrawal of five comrades, 352 candidates are vying for 81 seats in the National Assembly. The stakes in this legislative election are high. It is to provide our Constitution, which was overwhelmingly approved on 27 September and promulgated on 14 October 1992 by the president of the Republic, with an important organ which is the National Assembly. The presidential group is hoping to get a majority of seats in parliament to consolidate the executive's power base, while the goal of the opposition is to win the legislative elections and therefore be able to choose a prime minister from their ranks.

French and Burkinabe civilian and military observers sent throughout the country are seeing to the smooth running of the polls. Hundreds of foreign personalities, who are experienced observers, went to several polling stations in Lome and the provinces to ascertain the regularity of the polls. Security is ensured near the polling stations by members of the Operation Reconciliation-Security 93 Force. Polling stations were closed at 1800 for the cities in the provinces while they were closed at 1900 in Lome, the capital. The

Ministry of Territorial Administration and Security announces that polling stations have been closed since 1800 throughout the country.

On the whole, the elections took place in calm without any incidents reported. President Eyadema, who insisted on going to Yamoussoukro to participate in the last tribute to Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, could not go to the polling station in Pya, his hometown where he is registered to vote, because of his tight schedule. He therefore voted by proxy in his hometown because the provisions of the electoral code do not allow him to vote in Lome where he is not registered on any voters list.

#### Opposition Figure Criticizes Procedures

AB0702094594 Paris AFP in English 0012 GMT 7 Feb 94

[Excerpt] Lome, 7 Feb (AFP)—A leading Togolese opposition politician, Edem Kodjo, criticised vote-counting procedures Sunday [6 February] after polling stations had closed in the first round of parliamentary elections here. "The count must be done correctly. That is where there is the most trouble. And my first impressions have not been good," said Kodjo, head of the Togolese Democratic Union. He charged that candidates were having trouble obtaining copies of official reports from polling station officials, as was their right under the electoral code.

Shortly after his complaint national radio broadcast a statement calling for electoral rules to be respected. Burkinabe Minister of State Herman Yameogo, head of an international monitoring committee grouping representatives from Burkina Faso, Egypt, France, Germany and the United States, minimized the problems, attributing them to poorly informed polling officials. Earlier Sunday Kodjo said he had been "satisfied" with the way the elections had been run.

The results of the first round—in which two million voters were eligible to take part—are due to be released on Wednesday, with a run-off poll scheduled for February 20. [passage omitted]

#### Opposition Said Leading

LD0702102094 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 7 Feb 94

[Excerpt] Voting was calm in the first round of parliamentary elections in Togo yesterday. Counting is still going on. The television stayed on air throughout the night, but as yet there are very few results, with the exception of two constituencies in Lome, two out of 81. Guy Mariot:

[Mariot] Based on these results, the opposition is leading, with Edem Kodjo's Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD] and the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] of Yao Agboyibor. In the first constituency of the commune of Lome, where there were seven candidates, the CAR candidate is leading with 2,654 votes, followed by that of the UTD, with 2,547, and Savi de Tove of the PDU [Party of Democrats for Unity] with 1,708 out of 8,187 votes. In the north of the country, in the first constituency of [word indistinct], the candidate of the UTD is first, with 3,406

votes, followed by the CAR with 1,099 and the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], President Eyadema's party, with 1,056 out of (7,150) votes cast. [passage omitted]

#### **RPT Wins Two Seats**

*AB0702095894 Paris AFP in English 0935 GMT  
7 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] Lome, 7 Feb (AFP)—The first provisional results in Togo's general elections were released Monday [7 February], giving two seats to the ruling party and three to the opposition out of a total of 81. Turnout appeared to be high among the country's two million voters in Sunday's first round of voting, ranging from 47 to 79 percent.

The Assembly of the Togolese People (RPT) of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, who has ruled Togo since 1967, won seats in Bassar and Tone with 72 and 73 percent support respectively.

Candidates from the opposition Togolese Union for Democracy (UTD), led by Edem Kodjo, led the first round in Danyi and Oti with 43 and 49 percent, and the Committee for Action on Renewal (CAR), led by Yao Agboyibo, carried a seat in Lome with 34 percent.

Final results are due to be released by Wednesday, with a run-off poll scheduled for February 20. The National Electoral Commission admitted that "technical difficulties" were causing delays.

Voter turnout was higher than in a presidential vote last August which all the opposition parties boycotted. This time only one radical group, the Union of Forces for Change (UFC), refused to participate. [passage omitted]

#### **Beninese Ministers Meet Eyadema on Kidnapped Official**

*A20402225094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900  
GMT 4 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] Two emissaries from the Beninese Government arrived in Lome this morning. They are Desire Vieyra, minister of state in charge of national defense, and Alabi Antoine Gbegan, minister of interior, public security, and territorial administration. The delegation was welcomed at

the Benin-Togo Hila Kondji border by Combevi Georges Agbodjan, minister of territorial administration and security, in the presence of the permanent undersecretary to the president of the Republic, and Colonel (Sezin Walla), commander of the National Gendarmerie.

Soon after arriving in our capital the delegation was received in audience by General Gnassingbe Eyadema in Lome, Ward 2. After the audience, Mr. Vieyra, leader of the delegation, told newsmen that he was dispatched by Beninese President Nicephore Soglo to meet his Togolese counterpart for discussions on security problems between the two states, particularly the kidnapping of a Beninese subprefect by an armed gang. According to the Beninese Government, the kidnappers and the hostage took refuge in Togo. Let us listen to Mr. Vieyra.

[Begin recording] [Vieyra] President Nicephore Soglo dispatched me to his friend and brother, President Gnassingbe Eyadema, to first discuss problems concerning our two countries, mainly security problems. As you know, there was an incident on our territory recently. An armed gang which, we think, was led by a fugitive soldier, kidnapped a subprefect and is holding him hostage. According to the information we have, we believe that they took refuge in Togolese territory. We have therefore been dispatched by President Nicephore Soglo to seek President Eyadema's assistance so that those bandits can be quickly found and the subprefect in question can be handed over safely to the Beninese authorities.

We found in Gen. Eyadema all the necessary support, understanding, and availability that we were expecting of him, and we are returning confident that searches will continue and the matter will be settled. This affair should not be an obstacle to the friendly and fraternal relations that have always existed between Benin and Togo.

[Unidentified reporter] Is it confirmed that the kidnappers and the subprefect are on Togolese territory?

[Vieyra] In such cases, nobody can confirm anything, but according to our information we know that they crossed the Togolese border. Are they still on Togolese territory? We are not in a position to confirm that. [passage omitted] [end recording]

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain disortics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

#### SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 336-6736 or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autocon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

**10 FEB 94**

